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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1874. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to be printed and lie upon the table till the appointment of committees:

By Mr. WRIGHT, A bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 after the present term.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, A bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business.

By Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, A resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement from June 30, 1865, to the end of the last fiscal year showing the names of the postmasters, paymasters, collectors of internal revenue and customs, officers of the Freedman's Bureau and others to whom money is due and unpaid, the amount of indebtedness and names of sureties, by whom, and the States from which officers were appointed: also requesting the President to report the number of acres of public lands granted to railroad companies, canals, or other works of internal improvement. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at an early day.

By Mr. WEST, A bill for the construction of United States Government telegraph lines between the cities of Washington, D. C., and Boston. It directs the Postmaster General, without delay, to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, to be operated in the postoffices of these cities by appointees of the Postmaster General, under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe: provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with such reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed advisable; and provided that the rates shall be adjusted to meet and not exceed the expense of operating and maintaining said line; and providing a net income equal to five per cent. interest on the original cost of the same. The bill proposes to appropriate $600,000 for the foregoing purposes.

By Mr. CHANDLER, A bill amendatory of section 16 of the National Currency act of 1864 and section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866. It provides that they shall not be construed, either in pending cases or otherwise, to apply to evidences of actual indebtedness issued by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill, but shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was a bill pending between the two Houses to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, upon a motion made by him at the last session to postpone it until yesterday. He desired the judgment of the Chair as to whether the bill could be taken up now or must be postponed till Monday next.

The CHAIR (Mr. Wilson) replied that it would not be in order to take up the bill now.

Mr. SHERMAN then gave notice that he would call it up next Monday.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND, from the Special Committee on the Arkansas troubles, presented a report of the testimony taken during the vacation. Ordered printed.

Mr. DURBAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill reducing allowances to bank examiners and fixing the rates. After an explanation by Mr. Durban the bill was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the national banking act in the matter of proceedings in liquidation.

In response to a question as to where the bill was to make shareholders liable for a bank's indebtedness, Mr. MAYNARD said the bill went no farther in that direction than the original act, holding shareholders liable to an extent equal to the amount of their shares. After some discussion the bill was, at the suggestion of Mr. Niblack, recommitted with leave to report at any time.

Mr. HOUGHTON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill providing that the railroad bridge at Omaha and the approaches on each side of the river shall be operated as part of the continuous line of the Pacific Railroad, and requiring half-yearly reports to be made of the monthly receipts of tolls and charges for the use of the bridge. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action.

The following bills were introduced and referred to committees:

By Mr. McCRARY, For the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills reservation, in Dakota.

By Mr. HOLMAN, To substitute United States notes for the issues of national banks.

By Mr. BECK, To prohibit Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States. He moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggested that the Judiciary Committee was the proper reference.

Mr. BECK said that the bill pertained to revenue cases, and he instanced the employment of a New York Senator in a tax case of the New York Central Railroad Company.

Mr. RANDALL—I move that the House now proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER—That requires unanimous consent.

There was no objection, and the bill, having been amended at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar by omitting from the penalty a provision for disqualification for holding office, was passed without objection.

By Mr. MYERS, To restore the duty of ten per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wood, iron, paper, glass, leather &c.

By Mr. CROUNSE, For an additional Representative from the State of Nebraska.

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, Proposing amendments to the Constitution providing that Congress shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of individual debts, and that Congress shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts.

By Mr. MERRIAM, For free banking.

By Mr. PAGE, Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether any legislation or Government action is necessary to prevent the immigration or importation of Coolies under contract for servile labor, and of Chinese women for the purpose of prostitution.

By Mr. HEREFORD, For the improvement of the Kanawha river.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, To repeal the acts requiring stamps on bank checks, &c.: also authorizing the President to correspond with foreign nations concerning the establishment of a system of international arbitration.

By Mr. RANDALL, Repealing the increase of the President's salary.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar and, after laying aside several bills without action, took up the bill, of which Mr. Kelley is the author, for the exchange of [illegible]

Mr. KELLEY proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. He said that it proposed that when any individual had any money lying idle, for which he had no present use, he might lend it to the Government at the rate of 3-65 per cent., recalling it, as he might do from a savings bank, when the time came for the use of the money. He claimed that the Government would thus get about $500,000,000 at that low rate of interest, with which to redeem the gold-bearing bonds now held abroad; that it would relieve the Government of its foreign debt; that it would give increased value to greenbacks, diminish the demand for gold and thereby remove the disparity between them and gold. It would quicken every industry and restore confidence to the people.

After speaking for twenty-five minutes, Mr. Kelley yielded to Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who advocated the bill and claimed that it was in accord with the position which he had held on the subject for many years. If a person wanted money as a business loan, he could not borrow it on commercial paper at less than seven, eight, nine or ten per cent.; and why? Because it was understood that Congress and the Executive were determined to contract the currency until specie payment was reached. But specie payment there never had been and never would be. It was always a delusion. But specie values they would come to. He wanted the Government to come into the market as a borrower at a low rate of interest; then the next range would be nearer to it, and so on until all rates of interest came down. The Republican party is held responsible for the distress which has been brought on the country. We have become a party of invested capital, a party of bondholders and monopolists. The Republican party attracted the true men of the country when it started, because it started by bringing up labor. It commenced at the lowest stratum—the slave—and raised him to citizenship. But war and the necessities of the Government brought to the party the capitalists of the country, and at last, when the war was over, we had a party at the head of which were capitalists and at the foot the negroes, with not much affiliation between them. [Laughter on the part of the Democrats.] There is no occasion for your laughter, as the Democratic party is in very much the same condition. The old Whig party leaders, the capitalists of that party, who would not come into the Republican party because they would not go for bringing up laboring men, finding nowhere else to go, went over and became leaders in the Democratic party, and so that is a party now with the old Whig bondholders for its head and Irishmen for its tail. [Laughter.]—and there there is very little affiliation between head and tail, either. We have got into this abnormal condition of things, and the Republican party has got for the last time the opportunity to relieve the country from its distress, to recover its confidence and to show that the people are objects of its care. If we fail now, we fail forever; because a party once inaugurated lasts for a generation, and that is to all of us here, forever.

At the close of Mr. Butler's speech, Mr. KELLEY offered a substitute for the second section of the bill, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest seventy-five per cent. of the United States notes received in exchange of such convertable bonds in the purchase or redemption of any bonds outstanding at the time of the passage of the act, or in purchase of gold with which to redeem such bonds.

Mr. GARFIELD—I believe this bill is fraught with measureless evils to every great and good interest of the people of these United States; not to the Government alone, but to the governed—the capitalist, and most of all to the laboring interests. For the last ten years I have given as much of my time, with what ability I could, to the study of this question as to any other before the American people, and I believe it is clearly demonstrated that were we now to enter on the path pointed out in this bill and advocated by the two gentlemen who have addressed the House, that path would lead us by a quick and rapid grade downward to the most measureless disaster which has ever befallen the business and prosperity of the American people. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) says truly that a man can borrow millions on millions in New York to-day, if he wants to borrow it on call, but if he offer commercial paper and desire money for six, or eight, or ten, or twelve months, he cannot get it except at a large rate of interest. And then the gentleman gave a reason, which to me is the most amazing reason that could be given. The reason why money cannot be so borrowed, he says, is that men who have money are afraid that Congress will resume specie payment, or that Congress and the President will do it.

Mr. BUTLER—No. I did not say that. I said they feared that Congress was going on with the contraction of the currency. I said you never could resume.

Mr. GARFIELD—In other words, the capitalists, who have money in their hands, will not lend it for nine or ten months ahead, for fear the legislation of Congress will make that money better at the time it is to be paid back to them. Now, who ever heard a reason like that given for anything in the world? I can understand that precisely the reverse is the reason of the money-lender. He declines to put his money out of his hands for a number of months, because of his fear of just such measures as this, tending to depreciate the value of his money and to provide that it shall come back into his hands worth far less than when it left him. The gentleman says that in his State, and all States, the business of the country slumbers on a volcano because, for example, the $200,000,000 in the savings bank of Massachusetts are invested there on call; and he says that should even the servant girls of that State at once make a demand for their deposits, the business of the State would collapse. Now, if I understand the nature and effect of this bill, it is to put the entire finances of the United States in just such a position as that in which the gentleman pictures the affairs of his own State—to say that all the great obligations which this Government owes shall be obligations on call—to say that there may be a rush, not of servant girls alone, but of all the speculators in the land, to demand either more greenbacks for the bonds delivered, or more bonds for the greenbacks delivered. Of course all the great volumes of money which New York capitalists hold to-day, and are willing to lend at two per cent. on call, as the gentleman says, would be lent to the Government at 3-65 during times when it was not required for more profitable uses.

Mr. KELLEY—Would the Government be injured by receiving at 3-65, paper interest and redeeming six per cent. gold bonds with it?

Mr. GARFIELD—With the prospect of being called on next week to use more than what they got for it in redeeming it when it was presented to them to get currency again? This is a proposition to the effect that if there be a lull in business in the United States, so that a few millions or a hundred millions may be lying idle at any time, the Treasury of the United States shall take that and give the capitalist interest on it. But the moment that the capitalist finds a more profitable use for his money in speculation, he comes to the Treasury and says: "Give me my money now; I have not needed it while you have had it, and you have paid me interest upon it, but now that I can speculate with it at a higher rate, give it back to me."

Mr. KELLEY—Why do not the owners of the sixty millions which lie dead in your treasury draw them out? They stand there a perpetual refutation of that argument.

Mr. GARFIELD—If the gentleman pursues a policy which demoralizes gold and makes it a mere commodity, I do not wonder that men who have gold are willing to let the Treasury keep it for them. But let gold be made money—the money of the Constitution—and they will soon withdraw it.

Mr. KELLEY—It is not sixty millions gold, but greenbacks.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have but a few words more to say. We have been going through a great struggle that began when the war broke out and has not yet ended. We passed from the level of peace up to the turbulent and stormy heights of war, and as a dire necessity, not as a matter of statesmanship for peace, but as a terrible and fell necessity of war, we issued $350,000,000 of paper as a forced loan, with the full purpose of all thoughtful statesmen of that time to take it up at the earliest possible moment and restore the Government to the money standard of the Constitution. We went up booming in those days of increase and inflation, and as in such times all business is easy, so when we attempted to return we found it very hard. We have been coming down through great tribulations, distress and panic, and hard times for all mark out the pathway downward towards solid values. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) says there has been twenty-five per cent. of shrinkage in Massachusetts and thirty-three per cent. in New York. There has been a great shrinkage everywhere, and now when we are almost down to solid ground and honest values, the proposition of these gentlemen is that we cut loose forever—I say forever in the sense the gentleman from Maesschusetts used it—from the old traditional values of our money, and go off floating, ballooning, flying, with no hope of a return forevermore. I should feel myself base enough if I did not protest to the extent of all my power against any scheme that proposes to send this country back again into the clouds and darkness through which we have come in our financial affairs. If there was ever a time when American statesmanship needed courage and self-denial—that self-denial that shall reduce expenditure and expansion and resist all schemes that would help to keep us from solid values, honest industries and honest results—that time is now. In my judgment, this country owes a debt of gratitude to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their utterance ons that subject, and I believe they will receive the thanks of the better and more thoughtful classes of the people in this country, without distinction of party. I trust that we shall not mistake effects for causes. I am amazed at gentlemen who say that the cause of our disaster is lack of currency, and that more currency is the remedy. On the contrary, it is clear to me that one of the prime causes of our disaster has been our unsettled, unsteady, fluctuating values, and that the remedy for it all is to reach solid ground.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, remarked that upon his motion the House had gone into committee, not for the purpose of precipitating this debate upon the country, but for the purpose of addressing itself to current business. Yet, said he, I do not know that I regret that we have come at once upon the subject which rises above all others in importance, and presses itself more than any other for solution upon the consideration of this Congress. I shall myself, so far as I can, endeavor to urge upon the House the consideration of this question until they announce to the country some settled policy upon it, and I desire, therefore, to ask the committee to rise now and to permit us on the morrow, if it be convenient, to renew this debate; not simply for the purpose of indulging in debate in general platitudes or enunciations of principles, but for the purpose of applying ourselves to the solution of this whole question. The Government of the United States has $382,000,000 of its promises afloat in the land. No other nation has the like. This nation, in no other hour of its history, was ever in this situation. The difficulties that beset labor and capital were solely from the depreciation of this $382,000,000 of promises. They are promises of the Government. They are below par. That measure, and that measure only, will bring relief to this country, which will make them on a par with the money of the civilized world. We need not address ourselves to any collateral issue nor discuss any other elemental principles. What policy is that they will make these promises equal to the money of the world? They are promises of the Government. It is the Government that has depreciated its own promises. It is incumbent on the Government representatives here to provide that the Government shall make up to those whom they have forced to take this depreciated paper, the difference between it and gold. No other measure will be tolerated by the civilized world or will bring relief to the distress of labor, the stagnation of capital, the disturbance of values; these bring all our woes.

Mr. COX deprecated the renewal of this financial discussion, as necessarily fruitless. We know, said he, that no results will flow from it, except those fluctuations in business which are sure to follow such Congressional agitation. The solid people, the business men, the merchants and workingmen, do not expect legislation from this session. It would be wise, if not decorous, to allow the popular party, when in power, to settle this question if they can. Business, if reviving, will feel a blow from this discussion of the subject. Speculators thrive on these inconsequential debates. We know the Senate will not pass this measure and the House should not; and if it were passed, the President would veto it.

Mr. KELLEY rose to a point of order, and protested against any attempt to overawe the House by threats of what the Senate or President would do.

Mr. DAWES insisted on his motion that the committee rise.

Mr. COX—This is the dying kick of a dying party. [Laughter.]

The committee then rose, the bill was ordered printed and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CONSERVATIVES PROSPECTING FOR A NEW PREMIER.

LONDON, December 8.—The *World* says a meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held last Saturday, and it is asserted that it was far from being harmonious. The question was discussed of successor to the Premiership in case ill health should oblige Disraeli to retire. The result of the discussion showed that the Earl of Derby had a very slender majority. The indications were that the Duke of Richmond or Marquis of Salisbury would be the choice of the so-called "reactionary wing" of the Conservative party. There was also manifested at the meeting considerable difference of opinion on one of the ecclesiastical bills.

France.

ATTEMPTED COALITION OF RIGHT AND LEFT CENTERS.

PARIS, December 8.—The scheme for the coalition of the Right and Left Centers in the Assembly is making progress. Much depends on the election of the President of the Left Center at the caucus to-morrow. The friends of the coalition support M. Christophle, and those opposed have made M. Corne their candidate. It is probable that to prevent a division of the Left Center on this question, a third candidate, M. Vantrain, will be nominated. Meanwhile negotiations are going on for a union of the Extreme and Moderate Right in opposition to the constitutional bills.

Russia.

HIGH TIDE AT ST. PETERSBURG—THE SUFFERING POOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—A violent storm occurred here last night, causing much damage. The tide rose nine feet above high water mark, partially inundating the lower portions of the city. A large number of families of the poorer classes were driven from their houses. Over a thousand persons were sheltered by the police, and public kitchens were opened to supply the sufferers with food.

Spain.

DON CARLOS AND ISABELLA.

PARIS, December 8.—There is a rumor that Don Carlos is negotiating with the ex-Queen Isabella. It is said that

MARSHAL SERRANO'S PLAN

for the suppression of the insurrection is to occupy the entire line of the Pyrenees frontier, and taking the Carlists in the rear, drive them towards the army of General Moriones.

FIGHTING AT OYARZUN.

HENDAYE, December 8.—Fighting has been going on at Oyarzun since eight this morning. The firing was heavy this afternoon.

SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIUS CASE EXPECTED.

MADRID, December 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs handed to Mr. Cushing, United States Ambassador, a note in regard to the Virginius question on Friday. An amicable settlement is expected.

It is said that dissensions in the Carlist camp are increasing, and that several leaders are in negotiation with the Madrid Government, with a view to submission.

Marine News.

LARNE, December 8.—Steamship State of Nevada, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 8 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £41,000. Consols for money 92⅛@92¼; for account 92. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 103. New York Central, 93; Erie, 25@25¼; do preferred 39. Petroleum—refined 9¼d. Linseed oil 24s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 62 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7⅞d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 16,000 quarters, including 11,000 quarters American. Corn—mixed Western 38s 3d@38s 6d. Tallow 42s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 8.—Refined petroleum 26¾ francs.

LONDON, December 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says many of the Russian ports are closed and will remain so until spring. European wheat markets have been firm, and fluctuations generally small. In some places a rise of one shilling is reported. It is thought that the lowest rates for wheat have been passed. The weather everywhere is favorable for the new crop.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1874.

VERDICT IN THE GLENDENNING CASE.

The Jersey City Presbytery publishes their verdict to-day in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, acquitting him on the charges of seduction and breach of promise of marriage, but finding him guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct in making Miss Mary E. Pomeroy presents, visiting her so frequently and at unseasonable hours and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety. The Presbytery passed a resolution dissolving the pastoral relations between Glendenning and the Prospect avenue church, in view of the disturbing influence incident to this case.

PROCTOR AGAINST MOULTON.

The case of Edna Dean Proctor vs. Francis D. Moulton, set for trial to-morrow in the United States Court, before Judge Woodruff, is unlikely to come off. A postponement will be moved on Moulton's behalf, to give time to prove Miss Proctor a citizen of New York, instead of Massachusetts, which, if allowed, will take the case out of the United States Court, into a civil court of this State.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Train Robbed on the Kansas Pacific Road—Thirty-two Thousand Dollars Stolen—Rewards Offered.

KANSAS CITY, MO., December 8.—About half-past three this afternoon, as the Kansas Pacific train reached Muncie, a few miles west of this city, five masked men flagged and stopped it, cut off the passenger coaches, moved the engine and express car some distance forward and robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe of about twenty-seven thousand dollars. One car of gold dust for Kountze Brothers, New York, containing five thousand dollars, was also robbed. All were large men, rode bay and brown horses and were heavily armed with Henry rifles and revolvers. The Express Company offers a reward of ten thousand dollars, the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company five thousand dollars and Governor Osborn two thousand five hundred dollars for the recovery of the funds and the arrest of the robbers.

NEWS SUMMARY,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Ohio Valley, clear weather, south or west winds, slight changes in temperature and falling, followed by rising barometer. For the Middle States, generally clear weather, slight rise in temperature, south or west wind and falling barometer. For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather, rising temperature, brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly and falling, followed by rising barometer.

King Kalakaua and party are expected in Omaha to-day.

The banking house of Rothschild has advanced 30,000,000 reals to Spain.

Thomas A. Scott was last night elected President of the Northern Central Railroad.

The steamers Helvetia, from Liverpool, and Hansa, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Sir John Karslake, of England, has become totally blind. His affliction was caused by overwork, and there is hope that it may prove temporary.

Hon. J. P. Brady, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, has arrived at Washington with charges that Representative Stowell, of that State, sold a cadetship in the navy.

The centennary meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers was held in West Philadelphia yesterday morning. Rev. David Spencer read a sketch of the history of the Philadelphia Baptists.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.
Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON

House Debate on Finance.

THE DISCUSSION UNLOOKED FOR.

Its Continuance and a Vote on Kelley's Bill Probable.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

EXPRESSION OF VIEWS ON THE TARIFF, TAXATION, FINANCES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

DINNER FOR WM. FORSTER.

Secretary Fish Entertains the Distinguished Englishman.

SPEAKER BLAINE IS PRESENT AND SPEAKS HIS MIND ON THE FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1874.

The House Financial Debate.

The debate on the currency question was precipitated upon the House to-day much sooner than was expected, but Judge Kelley's bill is now fairly launched upon the business of the Committee of the Whole. It will block all other business on the calendar so long as it remains in committee, unless unanimous consent can be obtained to pass to other business. That such consent can be obtained, is by no means probable. It will be pushed forward to a direct vote in the House. There has thus far been nothing positive to indicate any change on the part of those members who opposed inflation at the last session, but it was nevertheless noticeable to-day that, as Messrs. Kelley and Butler were speaking, there were consultations, apparently of approval, among gentlemen who hitherto opposed the 3-65 bond scheme. The other side has not yet been fairly heard, for the remarks of Messrs. Garfield, Dawes and Cox were very brief and were more in the nature of protests against Kelley's views than anything else. If the House goes into committee again to-morrow, Mr. Dawes is expected to make an elaborate speech in opposition to the bill and in favor of some measure which will tend to insure a more speedy return to specie payment.

Work of the Committees.

Very few of the committees have yet fixed a day for the meetings. The Ways and Means Committee had an informal meeting to-day. The members do not seem disposed to heed the President's suggestion and revise the tariff at this session. The Postoffice Committee have determined not to take up any business until after a full examination of the Postmaster General's report. The Committees on Public Lands and Judiciary engaged in a general discussion as to the order in which the business should be taken up.

Republican Caucus Yesterday.

The Republican Sentors held a caucus to-day, which lasted three hours. It was determined that no changes should be made among the Republican members of the committees. The Democratic Senators had asked some changes among their membership, which were made. A discussion arose as to the line of policy proper to be pursued at this session. The discussion took a wide range, embracing those subjects which have been and are the main issues before the country.

Taxation and the Tariff.

As to the propriety of increasing taxation there seemed to be almost an unanimity in discountenancing the idea. It was, however, contended that it would be practicable by a partial readjustment of internal taxes, to add to the income of the Government and at the same time remove some of the more inconvenient items of taxation. As the items which could be struck from off the taxable list, the two cent stamp tax was mentioned. To effect these, the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to put ten cents additional on whisky, was favorably mentioned. It was unanimously agreed that no reduction of taxation was practicable.

The Finances.

On the finances, the opinions expressed showed that there was as much difference among those present as at the last session, but there was a disposition shown to reconcile these differences, if possible, in order to present an united front in the Senate. If this were found possible, it was agreed that a financial bill would be presented in the Senate agreeable to all the elements of the party, and thereby avoid any necessity for extending the debate on that side. Some were sanguine that this would be accomplished. There was no discussion as to the details of any bill, the main object in view being to reach a point upon which all could agree.

Internal Improvements.

The general policy of Government aid to internal improvements was favored by a large number, but it was objected that aid could not be extended at this time, owing to the limited resources of the Government. It was stated that the water system of the West was so interwoven that to undertake the construction of any of the routes recommended by the Select Committee would necessitate action upon the whole, and as the estimates submitted by the engineers footed up one hundred and fifty millions, it would, in all probability, cost double that amount before they were completed. Such a burden, it was argued, the Government was at present in no condition to shoulder. In regard to aid to the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, a favorable feeling was expressed by several Senators, who stated that while the improvement of water routes would require the Government to pay all the costs, in the case of the railroads it would only be called upon to guarantee the interest on the bonds, for which it would be secured; but all such legislation was strongly deprecated by many influential Senators, and it is highly improbable that anything will be done for them.

Louisiana and Arkansas.

It was admitted that some action would be necessary at the present session in the cases of Louisiana and Arkansas. The state of affairs in Louisiana was discussed at some length, in the course of which it was remarked that authentic information had been received from New Orleans that it was the determined purpose of the people of Louisiana to oppose the Kellogg power, and that there was every indication that there would be active rebellion within three weeks. The startling announcement pointed out the duty of action. It is stated that nothing was decided upon, it being thought better to await further knowledge of the facts connected with the occurances of the past summer before attempting to decide upon a line of action. The Arkansas troubles were admitted to be of a less serious nature, but still necessitated the doing of something.

Dinner to William Forster—Significant Remark of Speaker Blaine.

The Secretary of State entertained at dinner, last night, Mr. William Forster, the celebrated English political economist, now in this city. A large and distinguished company were present. During the evening the President's message came up, and that part of it relating to the finances was warmly commended by some of the guests. Speaker Blaine turned to Mr. Forster and remarked that these gentlemen represented the conservative element of this Government, but that he belonged to what in England would be called the mob, but in this country was called the people, and that they would not for a moment accept the President's idea. This, coming from the Speaker, has caused a considerable sensation wherever it has become known.

POSTAL REGULATIONS—PREPAYMENT OF COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 8, 1874.

The portion of the recent postoffice regulations for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, relative to county papers, has been modified as follows: Newspapers, without regard to frequency of issue, one copy to each subscriber actually for the time being residing in the county where the same are printed, are entitled to pass free of postage through the mails; but the rate of postage on the same, excepting weeklies, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each. Weeklies, when sent through the mails to, or deposited in a letter-carrier office in the county where printed, shall be weighed in bulk and be subject to postage of two cents per pound, to be prepaid at the mailing office by special adhesive stamps.

A Reward is Offered
for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New street, New York. D&*

VICKSBURG.

No More Fighting—The Sheriff Resigns.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—The excitement about the Court House was intense this morning, but the commanders of the various companies restored quiet and the lives of Peter Crosby and other prisoners are safe. Lieut. Col. O. S. Lee, aid-de-camp, Adjutant General Parker and a committee of citizens met in the court room to-day to devise what course to pursue. In a private interview between Packer, Lee and Crosby, Crosby expressed a desire to tender his resignation as Sheriff. General Packer prepared his resignation, to take effect immediately, which he signed and which was witnessed by Lee and Packer and is now in possession of the latter. About fifty prisoners are now in jail. Scouts from the country report all quiet for miles around. Business is gradually being resumed. Colonel John D. Beard, Colonel of the First Cavalry regiment of Warren county, State militia, has issued an order requiring all organized companies in the county to report for duty at once to Colonel French, of the Fourth regiment, in command at the Court House.

POLITICAL.

State.

We learn that Joseph Rex, Esq., of Montgomery county, is freely spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

What's the matter with the Democracy? No new aspirant for the United States Senatorship has appeared for a week or so.

The most lucrative office that the Republicans now have to bestow in Greene county is said to be the chairmanship of the county committee.

A correspondent of the West Chester *Republican* advocates the nomination of Hon. Winthrop W. Kitchum as the Republican candidate for Governor, next year.

Hon. R. D. McCreary has filed his petition contesting the election of John P. Park, Esq., to the Assembly, from Venango county. It sets forth that the election in Pithole borough was illegal and void, for the reason that the election officers were not qualified to act in that capacity: that the polls were not opened until eleven o'clock; that no clerks were appointed, and other irregularities committee. The petition alleges, also, that an error was made in the Emlenton return of, one vote. The tally list gave McCreary seventy-nine votes, while the return sheet only gave him seventy-eight votes. It is shown in the petition that in the several election precincts of the county, 185 votes, not registered, and for which there are no affidavits returned, as required by law, were cast. It is also claimed that twenty-four illegal and fraudulent votes were polled in the county. The returns of Sugar Creek township are objected to on the ground that the minority Inspector was not qualified to hold that position, being postmaster at Reno, and for other irregularities. The answer to the petition on the part of Mr. Park must be made within ten days, and it is probable that the case will receive the attention of the court at the earliest possible moment.

General.

The call for a Constitutional Convention in Missouri was defeated by eight votes. Lucky Missouri.

Hon. Luther Day, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is the Ravenna *Democrat's* man for next Governor.

The friends of Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, retiring member of Congress from Indiana, have formally filed their application for the Vice Presidency under President James G. Blaine in 1876.

The election of L. Cass Carpenter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, adds one more to the number of active journalists in the present House of Representatives.

"Duke Gwin," whom almost everybody thought was dead, has resurrected himself long enough to write a letter to a Democratic convention, in San Francisco, declaring his preferences for Tilden and Thurman, as the Democratic standard-bearers, in 1876.

Andrew Johnson's chances for being the next United States Senator from Tennessee are on the wane. His speech about himself has been repeated so often that people are tired of it, and it is said that he had not a single auditor at a recent public meeting.

The United Workingmen's Association, a secret political organization, have, through their Executive Council at Washington, decided to use their influence in favor of inflation legislation at the coming session. The Secretary of the order states that there are 70,000 lodges in this country.

From statistics prepared from the result of the late elections it appears that the following are the State Governors and Legislatures elected and their politics:

Governors.		Legislatures.	
Republicans	15	Republicans	13
Democrats	20	Democrats	21
Independent	2	Independent	3

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation declaring that a vacancy exists in the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and ordering an election on the first Monday in August, 1875. The Democrat elected last August has been declared ineligible because of his connection with a duel.

It is generally believed in Connecticut that the Democrats will renominate Governor Ingersoll and the rest of the State ticket at the coming election. The Republican organs are unanimously of the opinion that this action is the result of weakness, since their opponents know they cannot elect any one else.

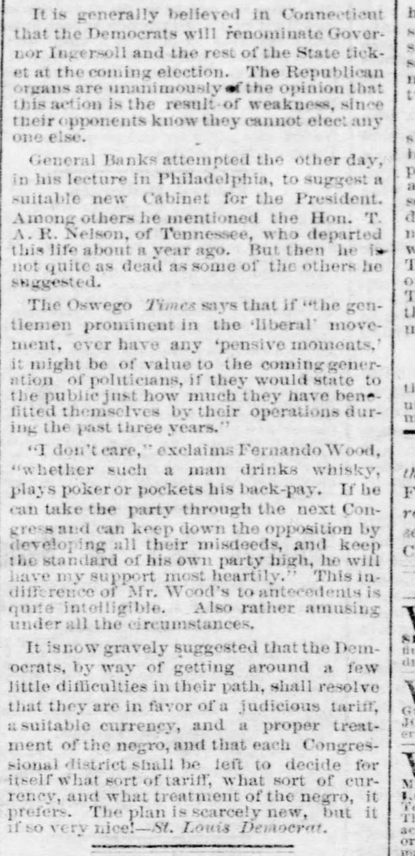
General Banks attempted the other day, in his lecture in Philadelphia, to suggest a suitable new Cabinet for the President. Among others he mentioned the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, who departed this life about a year ago. But then he is not quite as dead as some of the others he suggested.

The Oswego *Times* says that if "the gentlemen prominent in the 'liberal' movement, ever have any 'pensive moments,' it might be of value to the coming generation of politicians, if they would state to the public just how much they have benefitted themselves by their operations during the past three years."

"I don't care," exclaims Fernando Wood, "whether such a man drinks whisky, plays poker or pockets his back-pay. If he can take the party through the next Congress and can keep down the opposition by developing all their misdeeds, and keep the standard of his own party high, he will have my support most heartily." This indifference of Mr. Wood's to antecedents is quite intelligible. Also rather amusing under all the circumstances.

It is now gravely suggested that the Democrats, by way of getting around a few little difficulties in their path, shall resolve that they are in favor of a judicious tariff, a suitable currency, and a proper treatment of the negro, and that each Congressional district shall be left to decide for itself what sort of tariff, what sort of currency, and what treatment of the negro it prefers. The plan is scarcely new, but it is so very nice!—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Buy White River.
See Checkered Front, this page.



White River Flour
N. O. MOLASSES,
RAISINS, CURRANTS, PICKLES, VINEGAR, CHEESE, OILS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, LIME. SALT.
Full Line General Merchandise!
N. B.—No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected.

LEADING FLOUR HOUSE!
RISING SUN FLOUR!!
The sales of this Celebrated Brand for the past year exceed anything in this market.
F. W. Jenkins & Bro.
255 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OHIO NEWS.

The mechanics of Wooster have organized a beneficial society.

A county temperance society has been organized at McConnelsville.

Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer, is keeping a hotel in Medina county.

Fifty-seven deer were shipped from Defiance in one day last week.

Steubenville merchants are lighting their stores with oil lamps instead of gas.

Work has been stopped on the new Cleveland Opera House for want of funds.

One firm at Girard Station, Ashtabula county, has shipped this season over 77,000 bushels of potatoes.

The two new stone coal blast furnaces at Wellston, six miles south of McArthur, are about completed.

Iron manufacturers in Belmont county are seriously considering the propriety of reducing the wages of operatives.

James Steves, aged about ninety years, and a soldier in the war of 1812, died recently in the Mahoning county poor-house.

The combined ages of a family of twelve in Union township, Fayette county, amounts to seven hundred and twenty years.

Three hundred and twenty-two babies saw the light in Cleveland during November, and out of that number there were four pairs of twins.

The Friends' school house at Barnesville has been commenced. The building will be a four-story brick, 60 by 100 feet, and will cost about $30,000.

Twenty-five families of Mennonites have taken winter quarters in the vicinity of Orville, Wayne county. They will go to Kansas in the spring.

It is estimated that the fires which raged in the woods in Northwestern Ohio recently, burned over more than 100,000 acres of timbered and other lands.

Mrs. Susannah Kumler, one of the pioneer mothers of the Miami Valley, died at her home near Millenville, Butler county, last Monday, aged ninety-four.

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Wooster, a society but two years old, have completed a particularly convenient new house of worship, costing $7,000.

A Summit county lad "had 'em" when he arose and said: "Yes, gentlemen, Waterloo was the biggest kind of a fight, but Washington whipped 'em like a wink!"

A young lady named Jakers residing near Cambridge, was accidently shot last week by her brother, who was carelessly handling a rifle preparatory to a hunting excursion.

A vein of iron ore, eighteen inches thick and seven feet under ground, has been discovered in Columbia township, Meigs county. The ore was tested in Middleport, and found to yield eighty per cent. of iron.

At Toledo, a brakeman named Bisbee, formerly an employee of the Lake Shore road, brought suit for $15,000 damages for injuries received while uncoupling cars. The jury on Thursday morning awarded him $1,240.

Most of the Meigs county salt furnaces have been in operation during the past summer, and they are now making large shipments of their product. The price of salt at present is somewhat unsettled, but manufacturers are asking one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel.

The Jackson *Standard* says that if iron should go up to $45 or $47 per ton for hot blast, and $57 to $60 for cold blast, the prices for which it sold two or three years ago, there is enough of it unsold in Jackson county to bring a million and a half of dollars at those prices. There are now nineteen furnaces completed in the county, which could be put in blast in one month. These furnaces would produce an average of 12 tons per day, 228 tons in the aggregate. This iron, at $50 per ton, would bring into the county $11,400 per day, or about four millions of dollars per year.

Look Out for Dealers
that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO can command a capital of from $10,000 to $15,000, to invest in a safe Business not subject to fluctuation or change of times. For particulars address "Accumulation," at this office.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THOSE FINE Storerooms in the Howard Block, Smithfield street. Fixtures for sale. Address Postoffice Box 964.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Steubenville, will be for rent to a responsible party on or before April 1st, 1875. This House has a first-class reputation, is complete with all modern improvements and doing a paying business. For particulars address JOSEPH BASLER, JR., Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other office; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. tf

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern Improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x230, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

NOTICES.

TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO LYCEUMS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.—RICHARD REALF, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, will make a limited number of engagements to deliver his Lecture on "Poetry," in contiguous localities. Terms moderate. Address this office. TThsf

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING, Rubber Belting and Hose. THORP & DUNN, 11 Market street.

FOR SALE—AN OSGOOD DREDGE—Machinery and Boat in perfect order. Apply to ISHAM HENDERSON, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One No. 2 Smith Tenoner; one Rogers Surfacer; one 8x12 Portable Engine and Boiler; one 8x20, one 8x16 and one 7x14 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—A desirable improved Country Property on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Would exchange for Allegheny City Property. Address J. D. BERND & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Market street.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred $20 may be sent with the order, and the balance collected when the books are received by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY STEAM ENGINES at the Fourth Ward Engine Works, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny city. One 14x30, one 13x48, one 12x24, one 12x36, two 12x20, two 10x24, two 10x18, one 9x18, one 9x14, one 9x12, one 8x20, one 8x16, one 8x16, one 7x20, one 7x18, one 7x16, one 7x12, one 6x18, with Boilers to suit. Also, one small Lathe, one Shaping Machine and one Drill Press.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 128 Acres, two miles of Baden Station, Beaver county; 28 Acres in fine Timber; new Frame House of 6 Rooms; large new Barn; first class Orchard, 300 trees; rich land; suits for Dairy Stock or Grain; well watered; Coal under it. Price $125 per Acre. We have some smaller Tracts for sale: 136 Acres in Indiana county, price $6,000, and a 250 Acre Farm in Ohio, price $5,000, for exchange. STEVENSON & WITTISH, Farm Agents, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, near St. Clair Hotel.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN
Pianos and Organs.

For One Week Only!

4 stop Cabinet Case, formerly	$145, now	$85
5 stop Cabinet Case, formerly	155, now	90
6 stop Cabinet Case, formerly	170, now	95
4 stop Resonant Case, formerly	165, now	95
5 stop Resonant Case, formerly	175, now	100
6 stop Resonant Case, formerly	225, now	125
8 stop Resonant Case, formerly	275, now	140

These are all New Goods, and warranted perfect in every particular for 5 years; only 50 of them left, and must close them out before December 5, to make room for New Holiday Styles of Estey, Simmons & Clough and Taylor & Farley Organs. All Pianos and Organs in store will be closed out regardless of profit until the above date. Come early and get good selections. If you can't spare all the cash, we will arrange terms to suit you.
S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51, New No. 77 FIFTH AVENUE.
Over McCallum's Carpet Store.

ELEGANT ELEGANT
Christmas Goods
AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
129 (Old No. 101) Fifth Ave.
We have just returned from the East with one of the Finest Stocks of Goods ever brought to this city, which we will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS and BRACELETS. Fine Assortment of BREAST PINS and EAR RINGS, in STONE CAMEO, CORAL, AMETHYST, TURQUOISE, TOPAZ, ENAMELED and PLAIN GOLD.
Elegant Stock of CAMEO SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS and RINGS.
Nice Stock of ROMAN NECK-LACES, CROSSES and LOCKETS, SOLID SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER HEAD CANES.
FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF
French Clocks & Bronzes

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN
Ten Per Cent.
SCHOOL AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.
INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these or other securities, are invited to call on
LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN,
Stock and Bond Broker,
96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Are You Insured?
BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1866.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN .... President.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE .... Secretary.
Directors:

Henry Irwin, Capitalist.	Gottlieb Fass, Grocer.
Geo. R. Riddle, Pres't Franklin Savings Bk.	Jacob Rush, Sec'y Iron City Life Ins. Co.
Simon Drum, Ex-Mayor.	J. S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co.
Wm. M. Stewart, Coal Merchant.	S. H. Geyer, Attorney.
Jos. Lautner, Hardware.	Jno. A. Scott, Ex-County Commissioner.
A. Bepler, Bepler Hotel.	R. B. Mowry, M. D.
Jacob Franz, Brick Merchant.	Jos. Craig, Grain Dealer.
J. B. Smith, Capitalist.	

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of THOMAS W. TAIT, of the city of Parker, in the county of Armstrong, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove his debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

Jesse H. Lippincott,
NO. 231 LIBERTY STREET.
Canned Goods
Canned Goods
Canned Goods
Canned Low Prices, Large Stock, Goods
Canned Best Qualities and Goods
Canned Satisfactory Discounts to Goods
Canned CASH BUYERS, Goods
Canned Are Leading Features in Goods
Canned our Business. Goods
Canned Goods
Canned Goods
Canned Goods
Jesse H. Lippincott,
NO. 231 LIBERTY STREET.

10c. D. W. EVANS' POPULAR ONE PRICE $1.00.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
INDORSED BY THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY
AS THE
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS
25c. In Useful and Ornamental Goods. $1.50.
Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a Full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Holiday Trade. Prices from 10 cents to $100 00.
50c. DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE. $2.00.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,
For the Pittsburgh District.
Atwood & McCaffrey,
No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.
LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.
Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly. Orders Solicited.

FLACCUS & NEWINGHAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
No. 262 Liberty Street.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints.
New Dress Goods and Alpacas.
New Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels.
New Lisbon Barred Flannels.
Allegheny Barred Flannels.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments
Scarlet, Yellow, White and Grey Flannels.
Canton Flannels. New Cheviots.
White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers.
Felt and Balmoral Skirts.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolens.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST

AUTUMN, 1874.
Alpacas,
Flannels,
Blankets,
New Prints.
GENERAL STOCK. NEW AND CHEAP.
WHOLESALE.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says the lobbyists are on their metal. Steal, we suppose.

SENATOR MORTON is expected to reach Washington to-day. It is believed he will take charge of both the Louisiana and Arkansas questions in the Senate.

THIS is the suggestive way in which the Brooklyn *Argus* puts it: "The puddlers of Pittsburgh—like the young woman in the story, 'wanted to see the folly of it, too.'"

THE last exploit of the Alabama traitors has been to expel the duly-elected Republican members of the House of Representatives, and instal the Bourbon candidates with applause.

THE Democrats should not talk so spitefully of what they are going to do and undo. There was once a foolish monkey who boasted of his climbing ability—but the only remarkable feature connected with his performance was, that the higher he got the more he showed his tail.

THE report of the Secretary of War shows a reduction of nearly four million dollars in army expenses for the fiscal year just closed. This is a good showing so far as Governmental finances are concerned, and the country seems to have got along very well with her reduced army.

DOWN in Kentucky, two or three days ago, a trio of colored men who were merely suspected of having set fire to an illicit distillery, were incontinently hung by the infuriated white populace. Attempts to cut off the sources of Democratic inspiration cannot be practised in that State with impunity.

THE total duties on imports at Philadelphia, last month, aggregated $185,341 42, being $28,271 31 in excess of those for the same period last year. The increase for the year is $801,791 31 over that of 1873, a notable augmentation, especially when compared with other leading ports. Having is better than halloaing.

THE story that the appraiser at Chicago was appraising a certain article of imported goods—"Silesias," a species of cotton fabrics—at half the rates applied to the same goods at the Custom House in New York, turns out to be untrue. The appraisement at Chicago is the same as at New York, and the total imports of Silesias at Chicago, during the past year, has reached only $7,000.

THE New York *World* confesses that the Democratic party has no positive or affirmative policy. It has a negative policy. It knows what it is *not* in favor of; but it does not know, and therefore cannot tell, what it is in favor of. It can tear down, but it cannot build up; and when it confronts the difficulty in the next Congress, of framing a policy for the Government, it will find itself not equal to the task.

A DISTINCT and clear ignorance of what it ought to know; absolute disregard of the true methods of argument; and a positive, persistent non-observance of the vital facts, circumstances and principles necessary to a proper understanding of the leading issues of the time, are what the major part of the opposition press appears to consider indispensable to an authoritative and satisfactory exposition of them.

THE reduction of wages is not only in progress here, but almost everywhere where there is capital to be invested or labor employed. The directors of the Knoxville Iron Company had a meeting the other day, and after due deliberation resolved on a reduction of wages from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. until the present stringency in the financial market is past, and there is a heavier demand for iron.

THE dialectic SCHURZ, who is not particularly remarkable for anything except the precision of his sentences, says that one of the principal disadvantages he has labored under in public life has been a habit of telling the truth. Did he tell it when, standing by the grave of the dead SUMNER, he solemnly consecrated himself to the completion of that large, liberty-giving work which the Massachusetts statesman was compelled to leave unfinished, but upon which the nimble-tongued casuist has since publicly turned his back?

THE exports of specie from New York, last week, amounted to $2,400,000, and the daily export now runs from $400,000 to $500,000. This is about four times as much gold as the country is producing; and yet the President would drive it into the ruinous policy of attempting specie payments on the paper now in circulation! It seems to us the very sublimation of nonsense to talk of maintaing specie payments in a country situated as ours now is. It may tickle the ears of those theorists who profess to have studied Political Economy; but it is not statesmanlike, and is the veriest mockery of those who are driven to the verge of starvation by the enforced idleness begotten of the attempt to force the country into a false financial position.

JUDGE KELLEY, of this State, wrote a letter to the Convention of Inflationists lately held at Indianapolis, in which he said:

"I have throughout my life followed my convictions, and never been willing to yield them to party when I saw the possibility of enforcing them or modifying proposed measures by the assertion of my views, and I am now too old to yield my sense of the value of personal independence and self-respect. For the present I owe a duty to the Republican party and will perform it so far as I can conscientiously. If, however, the demands of the party shall trench upon the domain of conscience or self-respect, I shall be found, at least in so far, in opposition to it. A few days will enlighten me on this subject. If the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are to contain such propositions as we are told they will, with reference to the speedy resumption of specie payments and the Republican party accept them, I shall in so far co-operate with those who oppose them, let such opposition lead them into what affiliation it may."

This letter having just been published, the Democrats at Washington jumped to the conclusion, upon reading it, that the Judge had determined to leave the Republican party, and were very jubilant over it, for a while; but the Judge spoiled their fun by announcing that he had no intention, whatever, of leaving his party. He will oppose the President's financial policy, and he does not believe that the party will indorse it.

OUR Chamber of Commerce was fairly launched into existence on Monday. The meeting at the organization was well attended. Many leading business men and prominent citizens were there. Among others not strictly ranking with the business men, we notice in the proceedings the name of Dr. GEORGE WOODS, President of the Western University. It is eminently right and proper for such conspicuous citizens to give their countenance to movements like this, having a direct tendency to promote the general welfare and increase the prosperity of the places of their residence. Their is no portion of our community but is concerned in this new institution, which, by combining the great interests that have built up our city to its present magnitude, cannot but contribute very essentially to its future successful competition with other cities that are seeking to outrival it in its various specialties, in which they are strengthened by the same concentration of interests proposed to be effected here by our Chamber of Commerce. No one can doubt the beneficial effects of such an institution, who has observed its practical workings elsewhere; neither can there be any question as to the pervading interest in the one now just organized here. The idea that it is only useful to merchants, traders and manufacturers, is entirely erroneous. To the owners of real estate, to bankers, and capitalists of every description, its effects will be as advantageous as to any others. Indeed, there is no class but will share its benefits.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

The Eastern and Western papers, in giving an account of the puddlers' strike in this city, represent the number of strikers at *forty thousand!* This is a gross exaggeration. The number of puddling furnaces at the mills here is given at 800, in round numbers. Four men—two puddlers and two helpers—are employed at each furnace; so that the strike involves, for the present, only 3,200 men. As, however, the suspension of work at the puddling furnaces must, in the end, involve the suspension of all other work at the mills, and also of the miners employed to supply the mills with fuel, it is estimated that, should the strike be persisted in, it will result, before the winter is over, in depriving from 15,000 to 20,000 men of work. This is the outside limit. There are really but 3,000 men on strike.

The Chicago *Tribune*, we see, puts the number of those affected by the strike at 100,000, doubtless misled by the report of 40,000 men being on a strike. It will see by the figures we have given, how far it is out of its reckoning.

On the strike itself the *Tribune* has the following:

"We have no sympathy with corporations that cut down the wages of their laborers wantonly and for the sake of swelling their own profits. But the panic has stricken the iron trade more severely than all others, and of necessity in that State has reduced the demand for ore, and especially for coal. Iron that sold at $46 00 per ton before the panic is not in demand now at $30 00. This is, therefore, a clear case where labor must of necessity adapt itself to the demand. The puddlers and miners of Pennsylvania have decided otherwise. They insist on anti-panic wages or nothing, and, under the ill-advised authority of their unions, they have driven the employers to close their mills. They prefer to earn nothing and receive nothing through the winter to have steady employment at reduced wages. While it is true they bring this misery and destitution on themselves, the madness by which they have been ruled is none the less deplorable."

REPLIES TO THE GLADSTONE REMONSTRANCE.

According to a London letter of November 14, Mr. GLADSTONE's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees was then selling at the average rate of three thousand copies a day. As a pamphlet of which five hundred copies are sold is commonly thought a noteworthy success, the extraordinary demand for the ex-Premier's publication is a sufficient indication of the interest taken in the subject. In fact, intelligent Englishmen regard it as a matter of very direct and urgent practical importance, and if Americans do not look upon it in the same light, the reason of their indifference must be sought for either in defective knowledge, or in their failure heretofore to make it a subject of reflection. In saying this we do not wish to be considered as alarmists, and still less do we desire to stimulate religious bigotry or to stir the fires of sectarian animosity and distrust. On the contrary, we believe now, as we have long believed, that Catholic laymen are not less practically interested than Protestants in a full comprehension of the import of the Vatican decrees and of the obligations incurred by their acceptance. Whether Protestants or Catholic laymen, we are all citizens of the free republic, desirous of being thought sincerely attached to liberal institutions and resolved to maintain them. The best safeguard against future misapprehensions and suspicions among citizens of antagonistic religious sects, seems to be as complete a knowledge as possible of what each sect really believes. Certainly it is better for all that theoretical questions of an entangling or compromising character should be cleared up, if that be feasible, before the emergence of those practical controversies which may be involved in them. Peradventure the practical controversies may even thus be arrested or smothered in their source. Besides, political Romanism is notoriously modified in actual working by the presence or contiguity of a vigorous Protestantism, and such a result appears equally probable and desirable in reference to the effect of the Vatican decrees.

On the whole subject curious light is shed from a comparison of some of the various answers which in England and in the United States have been called forth by Mr. GLADSTONE's pamphlet. Archbishop MANNING, as all readers know, lost no time in stepping forth to vindicate simultaneously the infallibility of the Pope and the loyalty of British Catholics. In a letter to the *Times* newspaper Dr. MANNING declared: First, "That the Vatican decrees have in no jot or tittle changed either the obligations or the conditions of civil allegiance, and second, that the civil allegiance of Catholics is as undivided as that of all Christians and of all men who recognize a Divine or natural moral law."

This statement was by itself as clear and explicit as such a statement could be made. But, unhappily for its full effect, the same number of the *Times* in which it appeared contained an address delivered by the Archbishop before the Academia, an institution founded for the defence of Catholic Christianity. In this address Dr. MANNING said: "The other questions to which he invited their most serious consideration were the Infallibility of the Holy Father, his right to temporal as well as spiritual authority, and, amid all the conflicting opinions of the world, *the ultimate necessity of acknowledging civil allegiance to him as their only safety.* * * * They must have no half-hearted measures; they must have no half-fearful, half-hearted assertions of the Sovereign Pontiff's claims; they must not fear to declare to England, and to the world through the free press of England, the Sovereign Pontiff's claim to Infallibility, his right to temporal power, and *the duty of the nations of the earth to return to their allegiance to him.*"

Whatever might be effected by the aid of ingenious comment in reconciling these two extracts it is certain that to plain understandings, to unsophisticated common sense they seem flatly contradictory of each other, and they have presented the Archbishop of Westminister in a rather unfavorable light as the champion of his church.

Monsigneur CAPEL has also published a long and very elaborate reply to Mr. GLADSTONE, in which he displays great subtlety and considerable literature. The effect of the argument has, however, probably been neutralized by a letter in which he asserts without qualification that "the ecclesiastical power is superior to the civil, and defines the limits of the civil power as well as its own." In fact, he concedes all that the ex-Premier maintained.

The great Roman Catholic organ in the British press, the *Tablet*, has contained many leading articles and essays in refutation of the GLADSTONE tract, but the *Tablet* really admits the main charge it contains.

"What then, at last," demands the *Tablet*, "is the difference between Mr. Gladstone and the Catholics? Both parties admit that every utterance of human law requires to be measured by some external standard before it rightly challenges obedience. The only difference is that with Catholics the external standard is the Church's voice, whereas with Mr. Gladstone it is individual conscience and reason."

Nothing written in the way of response to the memorable pamphlet appears to have produced more effect, or at least to have been read with greater interest, than two letters by two Roman Catholic noblemen, Lord ACTON and Lord CAMOYS. Lord ACTON meets the GLADSTONE "Remonstrance," not by denying its charges, but by affirming them, and by farther asserting that they might truly have been made stronger and heavier than they are, without, however, involving the practical consequences anticipated. He shows that the Pope has always claimed the right and power to excommunicate those who denied his authority to depose princes, and that the recognition of this right and power has always been and is now an article of faith with writers most esteemed at Rome. Lord ACTON, therefore, tells Mr. GLADSTONE that his indictment would be more just if it were more complete, and his lordship makes some contribution towards its completion by reminding the pamphleteer how one Pope famous in history has decided that it is no murder to kill excommunicated persons; how another Pope has pronounced the murder of a Protestant so good a deed as more than to compensate the murder of a Catholic; how still another Pope has declared that faith must not be kept with heretics, etc. All these facts were known to those who passed the bill of Catholic emancipation. Catholics were not believed liable to perversion through such old time doctrines, nor can it be supposed that the Syllabus carries greater weight with them. Few people live up to their creed, and they are held loyal to King and country by immediate influences and considerations which doctrinal abstractions cannot affect.

Lord CAMOYS, however, takes a different view. Indeed he fully concurs with Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion that loyalty to his government and acceptance of the new dogmas of Rome are irreconcilable. While it seems to him unlikely that the present Pope will adopt against Queen VICTORIA the course pursued by a former Pope against Queen ELIZABETH, he says "there is no telling what edict might be issued by the author of the Syllabus." And if such an edict were issued, Lord CAMOYS thinks, that with the decree of infallibility on their conscience the English Catholics of to-day would feel themselves much less free than Catholics of other times to disregard its injunctions.

We may add that each of these letters has called forth severe censure and denunciations from the newspaper organs of the Ultramontane party.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

It is better to work for a bear living during the winter than to go bare.

The war of the Colorado surveys is to rage in the lobby again this winter.

Wheat is now selling at forty cents a bushel lower than at this date last year.

The inhabitants of Venus celebrated the transit on a magnificent scale, yesterday.

England is just now suffering from the Emma mine eruption and the small-pox.

The new Governor of South Carolina promises to make an excellent State chamberlain.

Nearly all our large cities—except Pittsburgh—are trying the Holly Tree Inn experiment.

Seth Green has 250,000 California salmon, ready for distribution in the waters of New York State.

The cost of the various expeditions for observing the transit of Venus is estimated at $1,500,000.

No matter how severely economical you are determined to be, make a saving clause of Santa Claus.

What for? All over the South shrewd men are picking up proofs of Confederate losses during the war.

Chicago has a dog which is more intelligent than its owner. It can tell when Sunday comes round.

The venerable department of cucumbers and garden-sass comes in for a good word in the President's message.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, is no longer put out concerning the peat fires under that city. They have been put out.

We are extremely sorry for Steel, but we belive softening of the brain is generally considered an incurable disease.

There are now in session the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio.

Pecksniffian affectations of woe: the sermons preached in New York on Sunday over the death of Mayor Havemeyer.

A heavy light business. A Boston house, in nine months, has sold one million four hundred thousand glass lamp shades.

A sign of the times. Prints which are now selling from eight to ten cents were twelve and a half cents before the war.

The people of Kansas seem to have lost all hope that Subsidy Pomeroy will ever be tried, and care little how he slips out.

The Oregon Grangers very sensibly make tree-planting on farms and highways an indispensable prerequisite to membership.

The Washington Bohemians are already beginning to abuse General Butler again. Hell hath no fury like an interviewer scorned.

The cost, or at any rate the selling price, of locomotives has fallen of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in Germany during the last eighteen months.

Two million pounds of Buffalo hams and shoulders have been shipped East from stations on the Kansas Pacific Railroad since the first of November.

An ingenious Vermonter has invented a catapult with which he can storm fortifications at a great distance, and is practicing with it on a mountain near by.

The New York compulsory education law, which goes into effect on the first of January, threatens to become a dead letter, with its various incongruities.

The Hoosac tunnel is now so far advanced that it will be available for freight trains in a few weeks, although it will not be completely arched for some time to come.

The area of coal strata in Illinois is over three times that of our own State, and more than three times that of all England, which yields more than half the product of the globe.

The ages of letters. The total number of letters exchanged by the United States, during the year, with foreign countries, has been 28,579,045, an increase of 1,119,856 over last year.

So? The interesting discovery has been made that nearly every Congressman has been visited at his home, during the recess, by members of the Northern Pacific Railroad lobby.

Rowell's *Newspaper Reporter* for last week chronicles the death of sixty-nine newspapers, and announces the publication of only nineteen new "candidates for public favor."

Our army has enjoyed unusually good health during the past year. The total loss by death and discharge has amounted to forty-seven white and thirty-nine colored in every 1,000 men.

The New York 'longshoremen finding, no doubt, that their strike was making them very "short" shoremen have returned to their work. Thus it is, that strikers strike no one but themselves.

The New York *Post* urges the replacing of the duty upon tea and coffee, because the Government needs more revenue, and we can realize $25,000,000 from this source more easily than from any other.

Law-making and law-breaking. An ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, who recently returned home from Europe, brought with him fifteen huge trunks full of wearing apparel for his family.

A difference. The New York State Engineer computes the cost by canal steamer at four mills per ton per mile between Buffalo and New York, including all tolls, against one cent per ton per mile by railroad.

PERSONAL.

For uniting the Nevada silver-miness to the San Francisco lawyer, Bishop Alemany received five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a lecture on politeness, very finely says it is "to fill one's own place and function, and to exercise one's own right in the world without prejudice to the place or rights of other people."

It is announced with something of a flourish that Olive Logan purposes retiring from the stage at an early day. In taking this step she will but follow the example set by her audiences. They have retired long ago.

From Florida comes the romantic story of Delia Jones, a full blooded negress, forty years of age. She fell desperately in love with a young white man, a carpenter, and realizing the fact that he could never be anything to her she turned her property into cash ($7,250), left it to him by will, and then went off and drowned herself.

There is a negro, eighty years old, one of the crew of a vessel loading wheat at Vallejo, California, who has served in the navy in the war of 1812, in the French navy in Bonaparte's time, in the United States service in the war of the rebellion, and wound up his naval service with Admiral Rodgers in the Corean expedition.

"I am busy ploughing and cannot entertain company now," is the substance of a note recently written by a Macoupin county, Ill., girl to a St. Louis exquisite who had met her at a fashionable party in the latter city and wished to visit her at her home. The glorious maiden is a graduate of an Illinois seminary, and her father gave her an eighty acre farm on condition that she should help work it herself, which she does.

The recent rumors in regard to Queen Victoria's alarming illness and of her death had a curious origin. In one of the London newspaper offices is a biographical sketch of the sovereign, written ten years ago, which from time to time the editor has revised and brought to date. A week or two ago it received one of its revisions, and the editor took a fancy to see how it would look in type. The matter casually falling under the eye of a certain compositor, gave him the impression that a serious circumstance was at hand, and he imparting his supposed information to others, the rumors spread, and being caught up by eager correspondents, were sent out in all directions.

Another secession from the Episcopal Church is reported. This time, it is Rev. Mr. Postlewaite, rector of the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, New York. He has long been a low churchman. In his letter to Bishop Potter, announcing his withdrawal, he says: "In withdrawing from your church I have nothing to look forward to but the cares, trials and labors which are incidental to the struggles of a new church endeavoring to accomplish a great work for Christ in this suffering world. There is a want felt for an Episcopal Liturgical Church, which is free from sacramentarianism and sacerdotalism. In fulfilling the demands of this want I believe there is a great future for the Reformed Episcopal Church in this country and age."

Chief Justice McClure, of Arkansas—better known, perhaps, as "Poker Jack"—is our authority for the statements that Garland's militia force, eight thousand strong, is more than a match for the regular army of the United States as at present organized; that Garland, in the contingency of the other man being recognized, means fight; that five States—Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas—have already proffered assistance; and that the Democratic State Committee of New York have promised by telegraph to furnish arms and money, if worst comes to worst. No wonder that "Poker Jack" is anxious in his mind, and has started for Washington.

STATE NEWS.

Titusville is to have a billiard tournament soon.

Foxes are unusually numerous in Cambria county, this winter.

There are cases of small-pox scattered through Carbon county.

And now they arrest people in Titusville for using profane language.

The Glen Rolling Mill, Allentown, will not resume operations until next spring.

John M. Hartman, a well known citizen of Lancaster, died suddenly on Monday.

The Erie *Dispatch* counts it a poor week for divorces when but three are granted.

James McLaughlin, of York county, is ninety-eight years old, and superintends a farm.

The Washington *Reporter* has dropped its semi-weekly issue, and now comes once a week.

Coal-stealing is a very prominent "industry," these hard times, in different parts of the State.

Captain Cornelius Cook, one of the oldest residents of Johnstown, died on Monday night.

The Venango county court, at Franklin, recently spent a whole day in hearing a case involving five dollars.

The Alpha Club, of Lancaster will distribute two thousand loaves of bread among the poor of that city on Christmas.

Some benevolent ladies in Reading have applied for a charter, and propose to establish a home for single women and widows.

Judge Bucher, of Union county, has decided that there is no law for the arrest and confinement of tramps under the plea of vagrancy.

It is said that there is a movement on foot in the lower end of Northumberland county to have the county seat removed to Shamokin.

It is proposed to change the name of Manayunk to Strikersville, on account of the chronic strikes in that thrifty, industrial, aboriginal suburb.

A verdict for $285,000 was given in favor of Mr. Cassanova against the Derby Coal Company at the late session of the Clearfield county Common Pleas.

A hunter started to the woods in Forest county, two weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard from him, and it is feared that he has perished.

A child of Michael Cannon, of Lucesco, Westmoreland county, was burned to death recently. It was playing about the fireplace, when its clothes ignited.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has carried 6,315 tons more coal this year than last. It is probably the only large coal transporter that will show an increased tonnage.

Charles W. Kelso, a well known attorney of Erie, was found dead in his room on Thursday morning, about three o'clock. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

The Titusville *Herald* man who "swings around the circle" should study the map of Pennsylvania. He would then discover that there is no "Schuyler" county in the State.

Hawley & Ritter, of the Reading *Eagle*, convicted of libeling the father of Charlie Ross, were called up for sentence in Philadelphia on Saturday, and fined one thousand dollars.

Another afternoon paper is seriously talked of in Philadelphia. The coming post-meridian sheet is to advocate municipal reform, and E. Joy Morris is to control it editorially.

The "Pottsville," the last of the six iron colliers built by W. Cramp & Sons for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has been completed and made a satisfactory trial trip.

In one square in Philadelphia there are twenty-four whisky-shops. For the sake of convenience two men who make a business of "laying out" corpses have taken rooms in the same square.

Mount & Kugler's hardware store, in Greece City, was burned on Monday night. A family named Hogg lived over the store, and Mrs. Hogg was rescued with great difficulty by Mr. Charles Roth.

The Grangers at Marietta, Lancaster county, have erected a hall. It was dedicated on Friday, December 4th, the officers of the State Grange being present. D. B. Manger, Esq., State Master, presided.

Auditor General Allen's house, in Warren, was burned on Tuesday. It took fire from a chimney in the garret. The contents were mostly saved. The loss is about $12,000, on which there was an insurance of $8,000.

Charles Laun, who committed a burglary on the premises of Mr. Tyler at Media, and outraged the person of Mrs. Tyler, an elderly lady, who was lying ill at the time, has been sentenced to twelve years and six months imprisonment.

Mr. George Hartzell, an old resident of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, last week, fell dead, one day during an alarm of fire. He was quite an old man, yet apparently robust and healty for one of his years.

In the plate mill of the Pottstown Iron Company, during the past four weeks, within a few pounds of six hundred tons of plate iron was manufactured. This is said to be the largest quantity ever made in the mill in the same time.

The authorities of Altoona are determined to make the tramps who visit that city earn their bread, and propose to put them to work in a stone quarry. When this becomes generally known, the number of impecunious visitors will be greatly reduced.

Gilmore Fink and Barney Vensel left St Petersburg, Clarion county, for a hunting expedition in Forest county, some six weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard from either of them. It is feared that they may have died in the woods.

Thomas Williams, a miner, was assaulted in the suburbs of Scranton, on Sunday morning, and then thrown into a ravine one hundred feet deep. He was so badly hurt that he died a few hours after he was discovered in the ravine. John and James Boston were arrested as the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Reading *Eagle* says that a new iron ore found in Perry county has been tested by Mr. Hollenbush, of Reading, with a yield of over fifty per cent. of iron. The peculiarity of the ore is that it is valuable for the manufacture of the better grades of iron and steel.

Capt. Pierson, the Erie billiard champion, died on the 4th inst., in Indianapolis, whither he had gone to take part in a billiard tournament. His death was the result of a hemorrhage, caused by a wound received during the late war. He leaves a wife and children.

Theodore Stahl, of Philadelphia, an importer of German wines, raised $25,000 from A. J. Drexel & Co., bankers, recently, by means of forged drafts upon foreign dealers. He was arrested last week, and made good $15,000 of the amount, and offered such security as would insure the repayment of the balance.

John H. White, of Canal township, Venango county, died on the 26th ult., after having been confined to his bed for a period of thirteen years, with the disease of the spine. The affliction arose from a severe punishment he received from a school teacher when he was but twelve years of age.

John Miller, of Chartiers township, Washington county, fell from his chair while seated at breakfast on Wednesday of last week. He was caught by some one of the family before he reached the floor, but life was extinct. He had on a previous occasion had an apoplectic or a paralytic attack. He was aged about seventy-five years.

Elisha Robinson owned an oil estate near Parker city. He died the other day at eighty-four, full of years and greenbacks. He leaves his wife, four sons and a daughter $400,000 in cash in a Pittsburgh bank, some oil in tank, a nine hundred acre farm in the heart of the oil region, and other gear, worth in all $1,000,000.

A few orphans of soldiers, or motherless children of invalid soldiers (boys or girls) could enter the school and home at the National Homestead at Gettysburg, Pa., free of all charges—early application being made to Dr. J. Francis Bourns, No. 330 Walnut street Philadelphia. Candidates must have good health, and be between five and twelve years of age.

The Scranton *Free Press*, in speaking of the lawlessness that reigns in that section, says the true state of society there is "lawless beyond precedent, desperate beyond measure, and murderous beyond imagination," and asks who of the perpetrators of the twenty-three murders committed in Luzerne county within the last three and a half years have been hanged?

Roland Patterson, a colored man of almost gigantic size and great strength, died recently in Lancaster, of hemorrhage brought on by injuries received by performing some extraordinary feats of strength. He was almost seven feet in height, and in his best days frequently carried a barrel of flour under each arm, and could, unaided, put a hogshead of sugar on end.

Aunt Betsey Hackney, a maiden lady ninety-eight years of age, died at the residence of John G. Hackney, near Heistersburgh, Fayette county, last week. She enjoyed good health until about a year ago, when she fell and dislocated her hip joint, which refused to yield to surgical treatment. Had it not been for that accident she might have lived to the age of more than one hundred years.

The Lancaster *Examiner* tells of a wonderful meeting which took place a few days ago at New Berlin, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, between two old gentlemen who are brothers—the first, John Richardson, of Harrisburg, and the second, Samuel Richardson, of New Berlin. The former is seventy-six and the latter seventy-nine years of age. They had never seen each other before in their lives, and the meeting is described as being an affecting one, the brothers shedding tears over each other.

At the Centre county court, held at Bellefonte last week, in the liquor cases a motion was made to quash the array of grand jurors and the indictments of the grand jury of August, on the plea that the jury box had not been properly filled, and that the Jury Commissioners had not affixed their seal to the jury box, and had not kept it in their charge as provided by law. But the court overruled the motion. An attempt was made to quash the array of traverse jurors, which also failed.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of twelve persons—nine men and three women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Jacob Stadelman, aged 80; F. Wm. Bockius, 81; Sarah G. Taylor, 82; Henry Rine, 83; Jacob Heyberger, 84; Charles Bolton, 85; Matthew Tyrell, 85; John Keegan, 87; Thos. Wakeham, 87; John Lukens, 90; Lydia McKinney, 93, and Margaret Purcil, 95.

The ship Abner L. Benyon sailed from Philadelphia for Pacasmayo, Peru, on Monday, with a cargo of machinery for sugar-refining purposes, valued at $300,000, this being the most valuable cargo exported hence for some time past. The A. L. B. is an entirely new vessel, and is the largest ever loaded there. On the completion of this voyage she will proceed to one of the Guano Islands, where she will load either for the United Kingdom or Continent.

A bell is now on exhibition at the St. Elms hotel, Philadelphia, which was cast at the Warwick furnace, near Pottstown, Chester county, in 1754, and was used until May 15, 1874. During the Revolutionary war many of the cannons used by the Americans were cast at Warwick furnace. When Washington was at Valley Forge the Hessians passed through the village, and this bell was rung for the purpose of calling the citizens together to assist in burying the cannons, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. These cannons have never been unearthed.

Democratic Doctrine.

We have not heard from the venerable and eloquent Richard Vaux, Esq., for a long time, not indeed since September, 1871, when he and a dozen or two other hard-shell Democrats informed the people of Pennsylvania that the Constitutional amendments "were carried by brute force and by frauds upon the public will so glaring as to take from the authors all claims to our respect," that the amendments are void, and that "the negroes of a right never have been and never should be a portion of the political power in this country." But, of course, the recent Democratic victories have brought Mr. Vaux to the front again, and his voice is once more heard in the land. We are sorry to say that he has not gained wisdom and liberality during the past three years. In an address, made last evening, he stigmatized "President Grant as a usurper, and he hoped he might descend into eternity ere he called him President. "He is," said the implacable Mr. Vaux, "a despot, a tyrant, held in power by negro votes, helped by a minority of white votes, and I never will recognize him as the legal successor in that chair which held a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Jackson. His time is coming, and the people will hurl him from his usurped throne in their wrath."

The concluding sentence of this paragraph is remarkably fine considered as a mere bit of rhetoric; but it does not thrill us much when we reflect that the process of being hurled from his throne by the people in their wrath will consist of the assumption of his hat and gum-shoes by the President, the seizure of his umbrella and his quiet exodus from the White house at the end of his present term. The movement is not so grand when we look at it in this way, but it is also less terrible than it seems as Mr. Vaux presents it. The occasion of the departure of the President, however, will be overcast with melancholy by one circumstance. Gen. Grant will be oppressed not only with the fact that he has been compelled to surrender a high office, but with the gloomy reflection that under no circumstances, not for gold or precious stones, or all the wealth of all the world, can Hon. Richard Vaux be induced to admit that he, the aforesaid Grant, ever was President of the United States. If the victim of this frightful injustice were not a man of resolute will and phlegmatic temperament, the thought that Mr. Vaux has firmly resolved to go into eternity without acknowledging that he has really been President, would probably fill him with horror that would be insupportable; but as it is, we believe he will be able to bear the remembrance and to retain his appetite.

Seriously, what Mr. Vaux says and does is perhaps a matter of not much importance, but it is a fact of great interest that he and the men who joined with him in 1871, in declaring the Constitutional amendments null and void, represent the opinions of a very large portion of the party which obtained the supremacy in the late elections. There are in the party some wiser and more liberal men who are disposed to accept the present situation of the negroes and to permit the legislation that has been adopted in behalf of the blacks to remain. But the next Congress will contain a large proportion of bigots and fire-eaters, and those have always controled the Democratic party and they will probably control it now. Nobody, therefore, need be greatly surprised if that Congress shall attempt to tear to pieces the results of that reconstruction policy which has engaged the attention of the Republican party ever since the war, and shall seek to yield to the extreme demands of the South for the return of the negroes to virtual distranchisement, for payment of claims for rebel property destroyed during the war, and perhaps for the payment for the liberated slaves. We happen to know that in many Southern States sworn lists of the slaves, with their values, are deposited with the county courts, and they were placed there to await the day when such men as Hon. Richard Vaux should have possession of the Government. We have no doubt at all that the Democrats of this class are ready to do the very worst that their Southern friends expect of them; and it remains to be seen if they or their more prudent comrades will control the party policy. We can at least find comfort in the reflection that the more namely the Democrats adhere to the Vaux programme, the more certain will be the defeat of the party by the people in 1876.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Rational Medication.

Medication is only successful when it is rational, and it is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or local, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Reinforce the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion by strengthening the organs which perform those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely, and in most cases permanently, removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alterative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of ephemeral preparations which have entered into competition with it, has proved it to be unequalled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness.

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Send for a Circular.

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WINDOW SHADES,
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THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Business settled by new firm.
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JAS. L. DUNSEATH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
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Pittsburgh, November 2, 1874.

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This Department is fully supplied with EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE, and prices will be found satisfactory to all our customers.

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FOR OUR
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Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
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Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
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Few are aware of the perfection to which the manufacture of the Parlor Organ has been carried, and all interested are invited to examine the specimens at
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals
For Paving the Sidewalks on Second avenue, between Cross street and Greenwood crossing (comprising about 27,000 square yards), will be received at No. 76 Grant street, Pittsburgh, up to
Thursday, December 17th, 1874, at
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The Proposals must contain full specifications as to the character of the Pavement bid on.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with Bonds, as required by the city, in the sum of $25.00
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LEGAL.

NOTICE
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the Estate of MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same, are hereby requested to present them to
W. K. JENNINGS, Attorney-at-Law,
Fifth avenue, cor. Grant street.
W

Girard House Hotel Company
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Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 8, 1874.

We are evidently during the present session of Congress to be treated to a renewed discussion of the question of a resumption of specie payments.

We presume there is no one who does not wish to see this most desirable measure brought about. How it can be done without disturbing the general trade of the country, is the great problem involved. Can it be accomplished without bringing on evil consequences greater than that of suspension of specie payments? People talk glibly about selling two or three hundred millions of our Government bonds, wherewith to raise gold for the purpose of redeeming the present circulating notes, as if it were an easy thing to sell these bonds, and as if the European markets would stand the drain of that amount of coin without disturbance.

The latest reports from the banking firms now having in charge the negotiation of our five percent. gold bonds, are that the sales have almost ceased in Europe, and that the negotiations will probably have to be suspended for the present. It would thus seem that the very first step in the programme, that of selling bonds wherewith to get coin, cannot be taken, and with this fact staring us in the face the whole project falls to the ground. Yet granting that we could make sales of this large amount of bonds in Europe, what would be the probable effect? By the latest reports of the banks of England, France, Prussia and Austria, we learn that these institutions hold an aggregate stock of coin of about $600,000,000. Nearly the whole of which they must keep on hands to conform to the requirements of the law and the necessities of business.

The equilibrium is kept up among these banks by varying the rate of discount and other kindred matters, and the condition of the Bank of England is the criterion by which to judge of the condition of the European markets. Every day the gain or loss of the bank is announced to the world, and every one interested in finances reads the telegraphic reports of the condition of the bank, just as he does the price of gold in New York. A drain of a few millions of pounds sterling induces the directors to advance the rate of discount until the current changes in the direction of London, and the coin reserves are built up to the required strength. From this we can judge of what would be the probable effect of the attempt to bring $200,000,000 of coin to this country. Long before it could be accomplished, panic would take possession of the European markets, and the united powers of the banks there would be directed to the object of recalling to their vaults the outflowing gold.

Theorists seem to forget the different condition of affairs between now and the years when we were nominally a specie paying nation.

For the five years immediately preceding the war, when we were operating on the basis now sought to be reached, the deposits and circulation combined of the banks of this county were not over $430,000,000, while the specie average was about $78,000,000, or about eighteen per cent. Now we have a note circulation of about $740,000,000, deposits held by the national banks of $630,000,000, and State banks say $100,000,000 more, this gives us $1,470,000,000, for which we must furnish a reserve of $294,000,000 of coin to place us on the same footing we were on prior to the war. A calm consideration of these figures, we think, will convince any one that resumption of specie payments by such a plan and at such a cost would not repay for the evils that would surely accompany the attempt to carry it into effect.

—The courts in Stuttgart, Germany, have recently decided a case involving the question of the right of recovery of the price of a Georgia railroad bond. The case is thus reported:

The bond was, as plaintiff alleges, bought with a view of the guarantee of both capital and interest by the State of Georgia, the bond containing that guarantee and the indorsement of the Governor. The State, however, has repudiated its guarantee, partly because the bonds had been issued before the railroad prescribed by the warranty act had been completed, and partly because more bonds had been issued than were permitted for the completed number of miles. The law states that, after completion of twenty miles of road, bonds may be issued at the rate of $15,000 for every mile, and for every further completed ten miles, in proportionate amount. Another reason for invalidating the purchase of the bond in question was, that no capital stock had been paid in, while according to the Constitution of Georgia, the State could only act as guarantor, when capital had been paid in equal to the amount of the bonds to be guaranteed. These facts were sufficiently proven by the evidence before the Georgia Legislature. Thus one of the main conditions of the bond, security by the State, was wanting.

The defendant replies, that the bond had been purchased by plaintiff with reference to the guarantee, and it was the duty of the State of Georgia to watch its officer in the discharge of these duties, and that it was responsible for these frauds. It was now too late to reduce these guarantees. Besides, that a judicial decision in Georgia ought to have been first obtained, the German courts not having jurisdiction in the matter.

The plaintiff replied to this demurrer, that he had purchased the bond entirely because it was guaranteed by the State; the customs and usages of commerce should apply in this case, and by those a guaranteed railroad bond had an entirely different value from a non-guaranteed bond. Without the guarantee not a single Georgia railroad bond could have been sold. This was proven by the state of facts in the sale of Hungarian and Austrian railroad securities. The courts of Germany and the Legislature of Georgia had declared that the State was not responsible for the acts of State officers outside of their legal functions. The purchaser of a forged or valueless claim had the right to sue the seller, if the promised guarantee, claim or security did not exist. The question that the claim was outlawed, because it had not been sued for within six months, was likewise invalid, as the law did not apply to cases where no suit could be instituted on account of differences.

The court held that no difference existed between the parties about the essential qualities of the bond. Their intention had been solely to sell and buy a bond commonly known as "Georgia Aid Bond." The guarantee of the State of Georgia had only a bearing on the case in so far that every bond had to have that guarantee on its face. This was the case. Whether or not the guarantee of the State had been revoked, had not to come into consideration, as this had no influence on the case at all. The plaintiff was non-suited, but an appeal to a higher court is to be made.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 8, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	111⅛	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅝				119⅝	
5-20's, 1862	112⅛				112¼	
5-20's, 1864	114⅛				114⅛	
5-20's, 1865	116¼				116⅛	
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜				118⅜	
5-20's, 1867, coup	119⅜				119⅜	
5-20's, 1867, reg	115⅜				115⅞	
5-20's, 1868	119⅜				119⅜	
10-40's	112¾				112⅞	
10-40's, coupons	113⅛				113⅛	
Currency 6's	116⅛				116⅛	
New 5 per cents	112⅝				112⅝	
Western Union Tel	82⅝	82½	82⅝	82¾		82½
Quicksilver				34⅜		
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40½	40⅝	40⅜	39⅞	40
Adams Express		113⅜		113½		
Wells-Fargo Express		81				
American Express				65⅜		
United States Exp's		65				
New York Central		101⅝			102⅛	102
Erie	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛		27
Michigan Central		80⅝	81	80⅝		
Michigan Southern		80⅜	80½	80⅜		80⅛
Cleveland & Pitts		88½		88		
Chicago & North'n	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
Do. preferred		60		62		61⅛
Rock Island		101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
St. Paul, common					38½	
Wabash, common		30⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi	32	31⅞	31⅛	31¾		31⅛
Union Pacific	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
Harlem		130		130		
Hannibal & St. Joe	26	26				
C., C. & I. C		9¼				9⅛
Tennessee, old					76	
Tennessee, new					76	
South Carolina, Apr					31	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¼	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	105½	....
Reading, sales	54¼	....
United Co.'s of New Jersey	129¾	129¾
Oil Creek	8¼	8½
Lehigh Valley	62	....
Central Transportation	43	....
Empire Transportation	54¼	....
Pitts. Cin. & St. Louis, m. b	71	75¼
Gold	....	110⅝

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 8, 1874.

The movement of merchandise continues rather slow, with prices generally unchanged. The decline in the prices of grain which was expected by some parties has not taken place as yet, and prices continue firm.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,048	Apples, bbls	166
Corn, sks	1,691	Wheat, sks	179
Barley, sks	170	Rye, sks	471
Oats, sks	2,249	Butter, pkgs	68
Bacon, pcs	3,750	Bacon tcs	50
Hay, bales	260		

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady and unchanged as follows: choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 35@1 38 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio ditto $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 18. Corn is steady at 78@79c ₩ bushel for shelled, high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 76@78c; ear 75@77c for prime yellow. Oats are firm at 65@65½c ₩ bushel for white; 63@64c for mixed. Rye is firm and advanced to $1 05@1 10 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 60@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 00; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages, $6 25 ₩ doz packages; corn meal, old $4 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 50@24 50 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@26 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 50@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES

No new features were noted in the market for groceries to-day, prices being unchanged and the demand limited. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₩ lb		*Spices.*	
Fancy	25½c	Cloves, ₩ lb	55 c
Choice	24½c	Allspice, ₩ lb	17@18½c
Prime	22 c	Casia ₩ lb	40 @45 c
Good	20 c	Nutmegs, ₩ lb	$1 35@1 40
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₩ lb	27 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in papers	26 c	Strictly ch'c N O	80c
Rio, in bulk	28 c	Prime	75c
Java	37 c	Good	70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10⅝c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11⅜c	*Raisins.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, ₩ bx	$3 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia, ₩ lb	11½c
New Orleans	9@10c	Currants	8c
Teas.		Prunes	13 @13½
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5½c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	11c
Japan	55c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, $1 10 ₩ kgs	6c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers	8c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7¼@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7¾c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1874.

PIPE MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The Oil City *Derrick* publishes statistics of the total amount handled by the various pipe lines during the months of July, August and September, which we summarize as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sage Run Pipe	16,992	Rochester & Oleopolis	33,856
J. Munhall & Co.	54,612	Church Run Pipe	16,637
Union Pipe Line	783,267	Grant Pipe	154,867
Smith's Ferry & Island Run Pipe	10,259	American Pipe	135,939
Franklin Pipe	9,169	Relief Pipe	198,189
United Pipe	819,331	New York & Allegheny Pipe	19,911
New York Pipe	41,063	Antwerp Pipe	116,848
Titusville Pipe	37,899	Oil City Pipe	78,885
Shaffer Run Pipe	32,039	Delaware River Storage Co	126,986
Charley Run Pipe	6,186	Pennsylvania Trans. Co.	145,979
Prentice & Co.	28,768		
Karns Pipe	255,572		
Vandergrift, F. & Co	39,681		
Total			4,181,275

CRUDE.

The market for crude showed an advancing tendency, and quotations closed fully 2½c above the prices of the previous day. We quote United at wells at 60c; immediate shipment 80c. Sales of 13,500 bbls are reported from Parkers.

REFINED.

The market for refined oil in the Eastern markets still show an advancing tendency, which is followed by a corresponding firmness in this market. We quote at 8⅞@9⅞ for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined spot is quoted at 11¼@11¾c.

Philadelphia—Refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot.

Baltimore—Refined rules at 10¾@10¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Are unchanged at previous quotations—$1 35 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—The *Courier* says: There was a quiet market to-day with a shade weaker feeling. At all points it will be seen that the quotations are a little below previous standard; still there was a good feeling at the close, and prices will change but little either way for some days. Sales:

1,200 bbls, upper road, spot	77½c
500 bbls, upper road, spot	80 c
3,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	55 c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	56½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	51½c
2,600 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	57½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, river delivery	85¾c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, river delivery	87½c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, river delivery	87½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	80 c

NEW YORK, December 8, closing 7.—There is a stronger market and a better inquiry, but the advanced prices, it is claimed, resuscitates business. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¾c on spot, and 5⅜c for the balance of month; refined at 11⅛c bid, and 11¼c asked. Cases at 16⅛@16⅞c for shipment; naphtha at 10⅛@10⅞c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a firmer feeling with a quiet market; refined is quoted at 10⅝@10⅝c. At Baltimore sales are 5,000 bbls refined at 10⅝c.

PARKERS, December 8—Market quiet, but steady; United at wells 60c bid; immediate shipment 80c bid.

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—Market unchanged.

OIL CITY, December 8.—Market nominally 77¾@80c.

TIDIOUTE, December 8.—Market steady at 47½c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 8.—Market quiet and steady at 75c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 8.—Market quiet at 75@80c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Market firm and advancing; S. W. 11¼c; crude 5¾c in bulk; 5¼c in barrels; cases 16¼c; sales and futures, nothing offering.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos. Bushnell	Model O W	1,344
Greer & Camp	Sunbeam O W	475
Duncan	Liona O W	20
Crawford & Co.	Riverside O W	83
Robinson	Eureka O W	80
Total		2,201

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather grows more favorable to the market in live stock. Particularly is this the case with regard to swine, which, though not quotably higher, are very firm, and may go up ere the week's market closes.

It is too early in the week to give the permanent rates of the market, as the bulk of the Eastern an interior purchasers have not yet put in an appearance, but will be on hand in force by to-morrow morning.

The run of stock thus far has not been unusually heavy, and it is the opinion of well informed dealers that there will be little or no variation in prices from those of last week.

Thus far the quality of the stock received has been above the average, and the number of choice stock of all varieties is much larger than usual, and as usual meets with ready sale at full rates.

As prices are not fairly established to-day, we omit quotations, and refer the reader to our last tables.

The annexed card, from E. Erisman will explain itself. It is to the point, and means business.

[Advertisement.]

Attention!

I am buying from twenty-five to thirty-five double decks of sheep a week on this market as usually. But for very good reasons (?) I am not buying a single sheep off of any commission firms on these yards, excepting off the firms of Hedges, Huff & Co. and Smith & Dorsey. I therefore appeal to all *my friends* who deal in sheep to bring their sheep here, and I will buy such off of you as suits my market—"like always" before any commission dealers were on these yards—guaranteeing you the highest market prices and pay in any kind of pay you prefer, either currency or exchange. Western papers please copy. H. ERISMAN.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, December 5, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Pig.
S. L., I. M. and S. R. W.	505	100		10
A. & P. R. W. to St. Louis		240		
A. & P. R. W. to Carondelet	740	20		
R., R. I. & St. L. R. W.				
C., A. & St. L. R. W.		20		10
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. R.		30	610	14
St. L., T. H. & I. R. R.		30		
St. L., B. & S. R. W.				
Total for the week	1,245	440	610	44
Previous week	1,080	405	600	345
A. & P. R. W., lead	180			
Previous week	240			
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	270			
Previous week	90			

—*Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 8, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1, spring Chicago 91c; No. 2 spring 89c cash or December 89⅝@90c; No. 3 83¾c; rejected 79¼c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 75¼c cash or seller December; new 67c cash; 66c seller January; rejected 62¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 54¼c seller spot or seller January. Rye dull but unchanged; No. 2, 93½@94c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 $1 25 cash; $1 26 seller January; $1 08@1 14.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs scarce and good lots wanted; sales at $7 75@8 25. Pork in fair demand at lower rates, closing steady; $19 25 spot; $20 00 seller February; $20 40 seller March. Lard in fair demand at lower rates, closing weak; 12¾c spot; 13.10c seller February. Bulk meats dull and declined; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9⅝@9⅞c all loose, partly cured, spot. Green hams 9⅝@10c.

WHISKY—Steady with moderate demand at 97c.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon breadstuffs closed steady and unchanged. Pork sold ...

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged, except Milwaukee, which is unsettled and irregular; receipts 97,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 13@1 15. Rye quiet at 95@96c. Barley decidedly firmer; Canada West $1 60. Malt quiet and steady. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts 20,000 bushels. Oats less active and about 1c lower; receipts 29,000 bushels; mixed Western 68@69½c; white do 69@71c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; refining fair to good 8⅛@8¾c; refined firm at 10⅛@10⅞c. New Orleans molasses 59@65c. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum quiet but firmer; refined 11⅛@11⅝c; crude 5⅜c. Rosin heavy; strained $2 20@2 25. Spirits of turpentine 35¾c. Eggs unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $21 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles lower; city long clear 10⅞c; Western do 10⅛c; short clear 10⅞c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¾@13⅞c. Butter—Western 20c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 8—Flour very quiet. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 92c; No. 2 do 88⅞c; seller January 89⅞c; seller February 90⅞c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn steady; No. 2, new, 65⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1 nominally 96c. Barley lower and closing firm; No. 2, $1 10. Provisions in light demand. Mess pork dull at $19 00@19 50, cash or seller February.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Flour quiet and firm; Indiana and Ohio extra family $5 75; high grade $5 50@7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1 22; white $1 30. Rye 98c. Corn dull; old yellow 92c; new do 80@84c; white 82c. Oats firm; white 67c. Whisky $1 02. Petroleum—refined 11¾@11⅞c; crude in bbls 8⅛c; in bulk 5c. Cloverseed 9¾@10c ₩ lb for Western.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra $1 15½; No. 1 $1 11⅜@1 12. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 75c. Oats—demand good at full prices—53@54c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $3 25@6 00. Wheat $1 00@1 05. Corn—ear 58@60c; shelled, new, 67c; old 71@73c in elevator. Oats 54@55c. Rye 90@95c. Barley 90c@$1 25.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 8.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 22. Corn steady; new high mixed 92c. Barley in demand; Canada $1 45.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 8.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1874.

MONEY.

Money closed at 2½@3 per cent. loaning at 4. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent.; next grade 7@9.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet and firm at 484½@485 for sixty days, and 489½@490 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 111¼, declined to 110⅝ and closed at 110⅝. Carrying rates 1@2½ per cent.; borrowings 3 per cent. Treasury disbursements $540,000. Clearings $41,000,000. Exports of produce for the week $4,103,914, a decrease from last week of $964,087. Customs receipts $292,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	119⅝	5-20's, 1867	119⅜
5-20's, 1862	112½	5-20's, 1868	119⅜
5-20's, 1864	114¼	New 5's	112
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	10-40's	113⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	Currency 6's	116⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6's	95¼	Do old	38
Tennessee old	76	N. Carolina old	22
Do new	77	Do new	12
Virginia new	39		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds quiet. Stocks were irregular. At the opening the market fell off from ⅛@⅜ per cent., and afterwards recovered. The decline was strong for a time, Wabash being an exception, and advanced ¾ per cent. On second call prices declined from ⅛@1½ per cent., with the greatest decline in Pacific Mail. In last hours of business, the market, in the main, was weak. The general list showed ¼ decline from ⅛@1½ per cent. from the highest point of the day. The lowest prices were made in final dealing in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash. The transactions aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 43,000 Northwestern, 25,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 17,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	57	Do preferred	57
W. U. Tel	82¾	Toledo & Wabash	30⅝
Quicksilver	32	Do preferred	45
Adams Express	114	Ft. Wayne	94⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	82	Terre Haute	8
American Express	65¼	Do preferred	25¼
U. S. Express	63⅝	Chicago & Alton	101⅞
Pacific Mail	40	Do preferred	106
N. Y. Central	102	Ohio and Miss	31¼
Erie	27	Cleve., Col. & Cin	58
Do preferred	43	Burlington & Q	105¼
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	80⅜
Do preferred	125	Panama	93
Mich. Central	80⅛	Illinois Central	97
Cleve. & Pitts	88	Union Pacific stock	35⅝
Northwestern	46⅝	Central Pacific bds	96
Do preferred	61⅛	Union Pacific bds	92
Rock Island	101⅜	Delaware & Lack	108⅞
N. J. Central	106	Bankers' Bills	485½
St. Paul	38⅜		

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower at 13⅞c. Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 10. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 73@75c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 58@62c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at $1 10. Barley—demand fair and market firm; spring $1 30@1 38. Oils unchanged. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Pork dull and drooping at $20 00; sales at $20 75 seller February, with no buyers. Lard dull and a shade lower; steam 12¾@13c. Bulkmeats dull and drooping at 7@9¾@10@10¼c. Bacon lower at 9¾@13@13⅝c. Green meats easier; sides 9⅝@9⅞c; hams 10¼@11, market closing weak. Whisky 97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Flour steady but quiet, demand light and holders firm. Wheat dull and heavy; amber Western $1 29@1 30; No. 1 red Western $1 25@1 26; No. 2 $1 23; No. 3 do $1 18; rejected $1 15. Corn dull, weak and lower; mixed Western 80c. Oats firm; mixed Western 65@66c; white do 64c. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 03. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally unchanged. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Butter Western quiet but steady; tub and rolls 30c. Coffee unsettled. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky $1 02½@1 03.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Wool dull but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 50@52½c. Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 48@50c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 50@51c. Combing, washed, 60@65c do, unwashed, 43@45c; unwashed, 35c; coarse and medium washed, 40@42; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@47½c; No 1 and super, pulled, 45@47½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 8.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 11½; extra do $1 15 amber Michigan $1 08¾; No. 2 red $1 07½; No. 3 do $1 02. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 71c seller December; 70¾c seller January; 71¼c seller May; low mixed 70c; no grade 69½c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Michigan 55½c; white 57c. Cloverseed dull and nominal.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—There was a fair package movement in brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, satteen's, Cheviot shirtings and ducks. Sideband chintz and dark fancy prints in good demand. Heavy fancy cassimeres in moderate request by the clothing trade. Chapman extra bleached shirtings are reduced to 9c. Fancy hosiery was fairly active, but shirts and drawers were dull. Foreign goods quiet.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—Cotton dull and declined; good ordinary 12¼c; low middling 13c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect at $4 50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 15. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 85c. Oats 65c. Provisions—demand fair and market firm. Lard 14⅝@15c. Bulkmeats—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10⅜c. Whisky $1 01.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Flour—demand fair and market firm; low grades scarce; medium $6 00. Bran easier. Pork dull and nominal at $22 00, in store. Lard quiet and weak at 14¾@15¼c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cotton irregular and unsettled; middling 13⅝@13¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 14c. Flour, wheat, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Bacon—none. Sugar cured hams 13c. Bulkmeats—shoulders 7⅜@8c; clear rib sides 10@10⅛c. Lard 14½@15c. Whisky 97c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria	December 9	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	December 9	Glasgow.
Holsatia	December 10	Hamburg.
P. Caland	December 10	Rotterdam.
City of Brooklyn	December 12	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	December 12	Havre.
Oceanic	December 12	Liverpool.
Spain	December 12	Liverpool.
Deutschland	December 12	Bremen.
Elysia	December 12	Glasgow.
Queen	December 12	Liverpool.
[illegible]	December 12	Cardiff.
Schiller	December 12	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	December 16	Liverpool.
Cambria	December 17	Hamburg.
City of New York	December 19	Liverpool.
Republic	December 19	Liverpool.
Helvetia	December 19	Liverpool.
California	December 19	Glasgow.
Cornwall	December 19	Bristol.
Wyoming	December 22	Liverpool.
Russia	December 23	Liverpool.
State of Florida	December 23	Glasgow.
Rotterdam	December 24	Rotterdam.
Frisia	December 24	Hamburg.
Baltic	December 26	Liverpool.
City of London	December 26	Liverpool.
Victoria	December 26	Glasgow.
Periere	December 26	Havre
Java	December 30	Liverpool.
Thuringia	December 31	Hamburg.
FROM BOSTON.		
Marathon	December —	Liverpool.
Hecla	December 12	Liverpool.
China	December 19	Liverpool.
Sarmatian	December 26	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Braunschweig	December 12	S'hampton.
Leipzig	December 26	S'hampton.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 8, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE —or † Ft.	In.	DIREC'T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	11	1	—0	3	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	11	11	†1	0	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport	1	8	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	0	†0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Lavenw'h*	1	7	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	6	8	†0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis	8	1	†0	2	S.	Clear.
Nashville	1	0	—0	7	S. E.	Clear.
Omaha	2	0	—0	2	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	7	2	—0	3	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	8	6	†0	2	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	7	7	—0	6	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	10	6	†0	5	S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	3	6	..	..	S.	Cloudy.

*Below bench mark.

Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 8.

River falling, with 2 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather clear; mercury 30.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 8, 1874.

River stationary; about 5 feet. Weather cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 8, 1874.

River about 8 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy; mercury 32 at 4 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 8, 1874.

River 2 feet 11 inches and about on a stand at 3 P. M. Weather clear and cold; mercury about 25.

Parkers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERS, PA., December 8, 1874.

River 3 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather cold and snowing; mercury 20.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., December 8, 1874.

River 8 feet and stationary. Boats passed up—Horner No. 2 and Mallie Ragon. Down—Sam Brown, J. C. Risher, Fox, Tiger, Fred. Wilson No. 2 and Jos. A. Stone.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 8, 1874.

River 8 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. The Forest City departed for Wheeling. Passed down—John McDonald, Sam Brown, J. C. Risher, Tiger and Fred. Wilson No. 2. Up—Mallie Ragon, John Gilmore and Fox.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 8, 1874.

River falling, with 9 feet 2 inches in the channel. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Pittsburgh; Courier, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, December 8.—Weather clear; mercury 28 to 40. River falling very slowly, with 8 7-10 feet on gauge. Down—Dick Johnson, Shannon, Charles B. Church, Sam. J. Hale and barges, J. N. Phillips, Governor Allen, Ed. Hobbs, Tarascon and Sandy. Up—George Roberts, Arkansas Belle and Laura L. Davis. Business fair.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Matamoras.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Chieftain	Bougher	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—7 feet 4 inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Matamoras..Mallie Ragon..Williamson, 1 P. M.
Cincinnati...Exchange......Shuman, 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet four inches and falling. The weather during the day was cool, but not unpleasant, taking the season into consideration.

THE Mississippi is frozen over at St. Paul and La Crosse.

THERE are four new boats under contract at the yards on the Monongahela.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain H. Darlington, left for Zanesville on time.

THE steamer Salt Valley was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

IT WILL take two more summers to complete the work of improving the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

THERE are 100,000 tons of ore awaiting shipment to the Ohio river from the Iron Mountain.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, is announced as a regular packet between this port and Ironton.

IT IS probable that the boat Captain McGarry is said to have contracted for will be owned principally by Power & Co., of Benton.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati, Evansville, Cairo and New Orleans on Saturday.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 3 P. M.

THE mail packets on the slack-water leave at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats are side wheelers and have the best of accommodations.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Activity prevails in nearly all river trades, and water being plentiful, prospects are brighter for the boat folks.

THE pair-oared race between Bagnall and Winship against Lumsden and Boyd, for $1,000 a side, will be pulled on the Tyne on the 21st of December.

CINCINNATI.—Capt. J. P. Sedam has quit the river, and opened in the oyster and game business in this city, on Central avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

MR. HILL, the diver, has taken out the machinery of the Palestine, sunk in the Tennessee near Danville. The boat's safe was what he was after, but he didn't get it.

THE steamboats Bannock City and Legal Tender were advertised for sale near the mouth of Wolf river on the 28th ult. The sale is the result of a suit between Shelby County, Tenn. and William Elliot and others.

THE Occidental and Orient Steamship Company have just filed in San Francisco an act of incorporation, the capital stock of the company being fixed at ten million dollars. The line is in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

SALE OF BARGES.—At the sale of the Coller's barges on Friday, at Paducah, I. R. Whittaker bought the cargo box barge for $2,100, and E. W. Halliday, of Cairo, one without cargo box for $1,000. The latter will be used for transfer purposes.

THE fine passenger steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and Matamoras. This boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. H. C. Caldwell, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

The favorite passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, takes her departure this day positively for Cincinnati and way point. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands at the head of the list. The clerks are William Harbison and John A. Dales.

THE steamer Robert Mitchel has for the Ohio river, 1,900 barrels molasses, 160 hogsheads sugar and 200 tons sundries, with 155 bales Cannelton cotton. She put off fifty tons coming up and had forty-three packages for Memphis including six hogsheads sugar and twelve bales cotton; also some oranges and molasses.

THE veteran boatman, Captain H. H. Harrison, now in feeble health, having bravely weathered the storms of life for more than threescore years and ten, has retired from active business life, and is no longer a steamboat agent at Nashville. His office is closed, and the doors of the same bear the legend, "For Rent."

THE *News*, of Middleport, has the following: "The Inspectors have reconsidered their action on the Sam. Roberts disaster, and suspended Jacob Hunker, dating from the time of explosion, for six months. Hunker was first engineer of the Roberts at the time of the explosion. This, we suppose, ends this 'Comedy of Errors.'"

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Will Hays figures the run of the Idlewild from Cairo here at twenty miles an hour. The distance is 240 miles, and the vessel was nearly twenty-four hours on the way. Hays says many funny things, and mayhap he was just funnin' when working out that run. 'Tis just possible, however, he was slightly influenced by that mean stuff from Cincinnati, which the Vicksburg *Herald* man says he uses so freely.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* pays the following just compliment to an old friend of ours: Captain Braithwaite is one of the rising young men of the West, whose cool energy and clear headed execution of business matters have already made him a man of work. He is well informed as to the requirements of the Mountain boating business, and it is predicted that his next season's work will be the most successful in which he has been engaged.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: We are pleased to learn that the Local Engineer's Association have secured the services of Mr. A. R. Mann, a well-known practical and theoretical engineer, to deliver a series of lectures before the association, shortly, on steam, gas, etc., in all its various uses and manufactures. Such a course of lectures will be of invaluable interest and profit to the gentlemen of the throttle valve, and, from Mr. Mann's high reputation, will no doubt be eagerly listened to.

THE prospects are that business will be better in the Upper Missouri than for many years past. What business? Cutting ice. Coulson's fleet of Upper Missouri boats are all at Yankton. The Silver Lake, Josephine and E. H. Durfee are out on the newly-built ways, and will be thoroughly repaired. The Western, Key West and Far West are in good winter quarters, not requiring any repairs, and all will be in apple-pie order and ready for the spring trade.

THE correspondent of the Russian *Gazette de l' Academie* writes that an Englishman of the name of Hobham was organizing a colossal undertaking, which was to cost 5,000,000 roubles, and was nothing less than the diversion of the waters of the Arpatchai into channels to be cut throughout the length and breadth of the vast desert plain of Sarder Abad, for its thorough fertilization and cultivation. Mr. Hobham has already obtained the grant of the plan from the Russian Government. The works have commenced, and Mr. Hobham hoped to attract 100,000 Irish and German emigrants to settle on the reclaimed lands.

THE Boston *Shipping List* says in its review of the sugar market:—A cargo of 600 tons per ship Flying Eagle, from Manila, off Sandy Hook on the 27th ult., short of provisions, was sold previous to arrival at eight cents per pound, but one of the conditions was that the vessel should be inside of Boston Light on the first of December at 6 o'clock, P. M., otherwise the sale was not binding. The vessel found it impossible, for various reasons, to reach this point within the time specified, and the cargo has since been resold to the same purchasers at 7¾ cents per pound, making a difference of near $10,000 in their favor.

THE longest boat on the Mississippi at the present time, according to the St. Louis *Times'* statement, is the Great Republic, which is 347 feet in length. The longest boat ever constructed in the West was the Eclipse, which came out about 1851. The Eclipse was 365 feet. The Richmond—now dismantled—was 340 feet in length. The largest carrying steamer ever on the Mississippi is the James Howard, which is said to carry 3,500 tons. The Howard is 330 feet in length by 55 feet beam and ten feet depth of hold. Of other large steamers there are the John A. Scudder, City of Alton, Bismarck, John Kyle, etc., carrying from 1,700 to 2,000 tons each. The Great Republic will carry 2,500 tons. She is fifty feet beam and ten feet depth of hold.

THE Bismarck *Tribune* of the 4th has the following item: The Fontenelle returned from Fort Peck on Monday, bringing 2,100 sacks of silver ore (about 120 tons) and twenty-nine barrels of whisky and forty cases of alcohol, left at Fort Peck by the Western, for T. C. Power & Co., Fort Benton. The alcohol and whisky was ordered off the reservation, and to save it Captain Braithwaite brought it down. On the way up the Fontenelle took fifty tons of freight left by the May Lowry at Buford, and made two trips to Fort Peck, landing her own and the May Lowry's cargo at that point, returning with probably the largest load ever brought down. The May Lowry so low a stage Carroll, bringing away a full [illegible] robes and furs, a part of which was transferred to the Fontenelle. She is expected to arrive at Bismarck to-day, and that will end the boating on the Upper Missouri for this year. The Fontenelle remained three days at Fort Peck, waiting for a Diamond railroad train from Carroll loaded with ore, but dared wait no longer, so that some ore will remain over at Fort Peck for the winter, and probably a small amount at Carroll. About 200 tons of Diamond railroad freights remain here. The perishable articles have been put in cellars for [illegible] and no loss except the unavoida[ble] ...

THE number of ships lost at sea, and [never] heard from after leaving port, would form a list almost as long as melancholy. The losses have generally been classed as "mysteries," which they were, doubtless, so far as a precise knowledge of their causes was concerned. But if we could have overhauled each of the ill-fated vessels, we should have found holes in the wooden hull filled with putty instead of bolts, a shaft in the steamer badly forged and full of flaws, or a boiler utterly inadequate to the duty assigned it. A recent incident has extended the list of probable causes of marine disasters, and bidden us look to the stowage as one of the sources of ocean casualities. No less than four large ships have recently been lost through the spontaneous combustion of their cargoes—and this same phenomenon may occur even when the entire cargo is not liable to self-ignition. But there is danger, also, in the juxta-position of given elements of the cargo. The Red Gauntlet, a British passenger ship plying from a station between London and Bombay, was discovered to have in her hold—on the discharge of her cargo at the latter city—a barrel of gunpowder and a case of lucifer matches side by side. Of course, a sudden lurch of the ship and a slight movement of the cargo would have furnished us with another "mystery," while it solved the main one for the passengers.

THE St. Louis *Republican* briefly rehearses the history of the St. Louis convention, and says: "One of the agreements of the committee from different ports appointed to consult with one another in relation to districting the tonnage, was that St. Louis boat owners should fix the rate to points as far south as Vicksburg, and that the boats plying between that point and New Orleans should fix the rate from that port to New Orleans but that St. Louis boats should be allowed to take freights at the rates thus made. This agreement was adhered to by the St. Louis and New Orleans boatmen for a trip or two, but soon began to be broken over by boats plying in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, notwithstanding the frequent appeals and protestations from New Orleans and Vicksburg boat associations to the effect that the St. Louis boat owners are not standing up to their own agreement. The appeals, in fact, became so frequent that the association at this port were obliged to take some action in the premises and at the last meeting of that body in Capt. Bofinger's office the subject was sprung and came very nearly being decided by a general breakup. A resolution to the effect that boatmen plying in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade had not the requisite moral courage to stick to any agreement they might make as regards rates on freights, and to show the feeling of the association at this port, the resolution voted tie and was only decided in the negative by the presiding officer. We have given these facts, not only as news, but because we could not wink at any sacrifice of home honor. Let the association live. It can accomplish much good by a consistent co-operation with other associations, but its usefulness will be short-lived unless its members perform its promises.

FROM the St. Louis *Democrat*: As expected, a friend has come to the front who knows all about coal. Our figuring was done in the office of a steamboat, with the aid of the captain and clerk, and not with a view of publication, but when closing our days report we came to the sudden conclusion that there was a valuable item in it, and so it is.

"*River Editor Democrat:*"

"In your remarks on the late little run of coal from Pittsburgh, you invite scrutiny. You are so much in error in your calculations that even a steamboat lightning-calculator would be able to give you nearer the figures than you gave to the public. Your figures of 7,302,000 bushels, (at 76 lbs, the standard for Pittsburgh coal) would be 277,467 tons. Put 10 tons per car, and we have 27,747 car loads. Twenty cars make a good average train for one locomotive. We therefore need 1,387 locomotives to move the 1,387 trains of twenty cars each. Cars average about thirty-two feet each; 27,747 cars would make a continuous train, with 1,387 locomotives (of forty feet each), one hundred and eighty-three miles. It would take all these trains thirty-one days to pass a given point, allowing each train to be thirty minutes apart, with no accidents or delay.

It would take these 1,387 trains nearly thirty-six days to transport that little lot of coal from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville, taking for granted that they made the average time of freight trains, while the sixty-two tow boats will do it in five days. Of the importance of this little swell of water in the Ohio to the people of Cincinnati and Louisville, and, in fact, to the whole Ohio Valley, I leave others to judge. Hoping you will improve every opportunity to call the attention of the powers to the great importance of the improvement of our Western waters, and the mouth of the Mississippi, I am truly yours, TOWBOAT.

The Empire—Was She Overloaded?—Her Cargo and Its Weight.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The Board of United States Inspectors of Hulls at this port have obtained from several professional weighers of this city, who have already this season weighed the same quantity of articles which constituted the cargo of the Empire on her last trip, estimates of the average weights of the different articles with which she was loaded. The gentlemen who furnished these estimates are Messrs. M. B. Miller, Oger, and Pade.

To find the weight of the hogsheads of sugar from the plantations for which no estimates were furnished by the weighers, we have selected the weight of the hogsheads from those five plantations which it seemed to us most fair to take, and from these have found the average of 1,359 pounds to the hogshead. This weight we have substituted where the estimate has not been given by the weighers.

The following is a tabular form of the Empire's cargo and its weight in tons, averaging, gross, 2,000 pounds to the ton.

SUGAR.	
42 hhds., Magnolia, 1,250 lbs per hhd	57,078
36 hhds., Woodland, 1,567 lbs per hhd	40,742
30 hhds., Point Celeste, 1,215 lbs per hhd	36,450
10 hhds., Union, 1,300 lbs per hhd	13,000
12 hhds., Alliance, 1,358 lbs per hhd	16,308
24 hhds., Scarsdale, 1,428 lbs per hhd	34,272
5 hhds., Mt. Plaisir, 1,288 lbs per hhd	6,440
20 hhds., St. Clair, 1,259 lbs per hhd	27,180
4 bbls., Mt. Plaisir, 235 lbs per bbl	940
MOLASSES.	
30 bbls., Point Celeste, 500 lbs per bbl	15,000
34 bbls., Union, 500 lbs per bbl	17,000
15 bbls., Myrtle Grove, 500 lbs per bbl	7,500
RICE.	
219 bbls., clean rice, 250 lbs per bbl	54,750
785 sacks rough rice, 230 lbs per sack	180,550
ORANGES.	
100 boxes oranges, 75 lbs per box	7,500
COTTON SEED.	
6 sacks cotton seed, 230 lbs per sack	1,380
Total	516,000

All of which is equal to about 258 tons.

Old Time Boating.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

NO. XXX.

Before there were any railroads on the shores or light draught steamboats on the Ohio river, during the low water season the freight was carried on keel boats. The model barge, now in use, though much larger, is similar to the "old time" keelboat in construction. As early impressions on the youthful mind are lasting, I will never forget my experience on one, in October, 1838. It was named Wisconsin, and belonged to Captain Hooper. As I was very anxious to reach St. Louis, and no prospect of a rise in the rivers, I shipped on board to make the trip to Louisville, as a hand. On Wednesday morning, the day after David R. Porter was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, we pushed the Wisconsin out from shore, and started on our trip. Two men pulled on each of the six sweeps from daylight to dark, save when they were eating their meals, or in the water, nearly up to their bodies, lifting the boat off, with handspikes, after she had grounded on a bar. The latter was the most disagreeable duty we had to perform. On the day we left, which was raw and very chilly, we had to go in the water three times, when we got out the first time, some of the green hands who had an extra pair of pants, put them on, which caused the old "voyagers" to wink and smile at each other, because they knew it was very probable they would have to take water again in a very short time. We had abundance to eat and plenty of good old whisky to drink, but no place to sleep on board, as every part of the boat had been packed full of freight, except a small space left opposite to each door, to lift the water out, and one near the stern large enough to contain two mattresses, on which the Captain and pilot slept. Consequently when we landed at night, which we always did, tired and often wet, the crew of twelve men would have to go ashore and seek out some place to pass the night. A barn was our favorite lodging place, and we would walk a mile to get in one. When we stopped near a town, we would spend the night on the floor of some bar-room, in a tavern, without bed or covering. As there were always about twenty keelboats to be seen, in a long reach of the river, some not more than fifty yards apart, three or four of them often landed close together. At night, it is needless for me to say that the crews made things lively when they went on shore. The apple orchards in the vicinity suffered some, but the chicken coops and spring houses were left untouched. I do not say that there were none among us who felt very much like helping themselves to some of the contents, perhaps there were, but I do know that the crews generally, would not have permitted them to do so. Thirty-six years ago, men were believed to be honest until it was proven that they were otherwise; now the rule seems to be reversed. We were five days in reaching Wheeling, where our pilot, John Dixon, left us, as he did not know the river below that point. Captain Hooper then assumed the duties of pilot, and soon demonstrated, to our great discomfort, that he did not know the low water *gutter*. If it had not been for the boats, which were in sight ahead of us, which he tried to follow, he never could have succeeded in getting our boat through. As it was, we spent nearly as much time in the water, lifting the boat off, as we did on her deck pulling, during the four days we were going from Wheeling to Sistersville. As I was not quite eighteen years old at that time, the hard work and want of proper rest was too much for me, and I had to give it up, not being able to go any farther. Captain Hooper saw my condition, and, being a kind-hearted man, paid me my wages. I remained in Sistersville two days and then started for Pittsburgh on foot, and reached home in seven days, greatly improved by my long tramp. In about two weeks after my arrival the long-looked-for rise came at last, and I left again on the steamer Amboy, about the middle of November, for St. Louis. We passed the Wisconsin in sight of Louisville, the rise having taken her off Buffington bar, where she had been sticking for some time. Four years after, in 1842, I met Captain Hooper in the machine shop of Gaty, McCune & Glasby in St. Louis. He had moved West, and had started a saw mill in the pine region of the St. Croix river. He was getting some machinery repaired, and was very glad to see me because, to use his own language, he thought when I left him at Sistersville, that I would "go up the spout." SPIRIT.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

J Hammett & Son, 89 hides; M Munhall & Co, 15 bbls spirits; A Koch, 3 do alcohol; Voigt, M & Co, 3 do game, 6 tubs butter; J C Bidwell & Co, 1 bx h ware; J J Howard & Co, 15 cse lobsters; Singer, N & Co, 2 bbls p steel; F W Gerdes & Bro, 9 do sizing; W W Barker, 1 bx moulding; A C Bakewell, 1 do p material; Grim Bros, 5 bbls oil; Lindsay & McC, 4 do; Reed & Co, 1 do spts; L J Blanchard, 20 doz brooms; J H Lippincott, 18 bxs d ware; A Schoub, 2 do tobc; W B Lupton & Co, 50 bbls c tar; Kloman & C Bros, 1 car f clay; J H Clarke, 3 bbls apples, 2 bxs fruit; Braden & Peabody, 42 do cheese; G L Halliday, 2 do books; Means, L & Co, 34 sks flour; A Bricker, 20 do; W J Steel, 34 do; S S Marvin, 16 do; Head, C & Co, 40 do, 100 bxs cheese; D Wallace, 46 sks oats, 200 bbls, flour; Frazier, M & Co, 283 bdls paper; Houck, McC & Co, 100 bbls flour; Watt, L & Co, 100 do; W H Graff, 50 tubs butter; M McWhinney, 80 bdls spokes; J M Reet, 226 bags feed; W J Kountz, 1 car hay; O H Allerton, 1 do; H J McCracken, 150 bbls apples; Schreeker & T, 11 bxs candy; G W McClure, 25 do soap; England & B, 120 do nails; Frauenheimer & V, 200 bags barley; W B Hays, 170 bbls b hams; Heinz N & Co, 100 tcs pickles; B H Voskamp, 400 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 do, 1,200 scks do; T C Jenkins, 800 do, 420 bbls do; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 do; Schomaker & Co, 100 do; Excelsior Glass Co, 295 pigs lead; H Schnel[..]bran; Irwin middlings; Laing & McKallip, Miller, 1 do; E H & Hogon, 2 do hams.

Myers, 2 [..]—Houck, McC & Co, 1 car oats, 2 do corn; M F Herron & Co, 1 do; Scott & Gisal, 1 do; McHenry & Hood, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Reid Bros, 1 car lumber; Lappe & H, 1 do bark; Young & Booth, 180 bags barley; E F Lightner & Co, 2 cars lumber; J H Morrison, 1 do hoops; John Baum, 1 do stone; Holmes & Co, 1 do lime; W S McKee, 2 do lumber; Isabella Furnace, 4 do limestone; J Hippely, 1 do bran; J Nanz, 1 do lumber; F Owens, 10 brls apples; McQueen, Van Devoit & Co, 1 car lumber; Geo Stewart, 1 do bran; M Grogan, 1 bx mdse; A Neibla, 6 brls apples, 1 tub butter; R Sharp, 2 brls apples, 1 do cider; Beckfield & N, 20 bxs soap; Wm Anshutz, 1 car lumber; Jno H Lotz, 2 do staves; P H Ittle & Co, 1 do oats; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 lot scrap iron.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; J A McKel[..] [..] bdls wheels; T C Jenkins, 71 bbls molasses; butter, [..] & Co, 100 do flour; J H Loh, 4 tubs C, 14 sks [..] & Co, 10 bbls flour; McElroy & butter; Marsh Rea, Jr, 2 bbls d peaches, 3 tubs Poeistel, 37 sks [..] K & C, 12 sks wheat; Emil Riddle, Son & Co, [..], 2 bxs do, ½ butt do; H Carter Bros & Co, 35 [..] eggs, 10 tubs butter; Steele, 60 bbls flour, 80 hf [..] molasses; Roberts & 195 sks corn, 210 do c meal; [..] Laing McKallip, 10 bbls eggs; Elwood & McCardle. Son & Co, corn; Roberts & Steele, 100 bbls [..]; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 do; W Welsh & Co, 1 c[ar] corn; Geo Stewart, 1 car mill feed; T C Jenkins, 70 bbls molasses; Waring Bros, 100 do glue.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad

Head, C. & Co, 2 bbls d apples, 2 kegs butter, 1 do eggs; W F Eichenlaub, 72 wood cases; B D Moore, 25 oil bbls; Schlegel, & Z, 400 bbls flour; W Hutchison, 150 pcs pipe; Marshall, K, & Co, 150 sks wheat, 11 do; W Meek, 150 sks oats; McBane & A, 74 bags e corn; P Duff & Son, 43 do; B D Moore, 200 oil bbls; A L Murphy, 1 shelter, 1 wheel; Brown & I, 4 bdls racks; Howe S Mach Co, 1 crate, 3 seats; J C Buffum & Co, 6 bbls apples; J M Walker, 7 pcs terra cotta; I Hippeley 1 d hog; Gilmore & E, 3 bbls d peaches; H S Hard, 1 bx mds; M Hardner, 2 bbl apples; H Silverman, 3 b d goods; Arbuckle & Co, 14 bbls apples; W Hutchison, 20 c tops; G W H Davis, 40 bdls straw; Knox & O, 14 cases machs; J Rose, 2 cars e corn; Ripley & Co, 100 bbls lime; South Side P M Co, 1 car lumber.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 10 cars stone; J L Lowrie, 4 do do; Shoenberger, B & Co, 3 do do; Keil & Ritchart, 1 do straw, 1 do hay; Laing & McKallip, 1 do do; Scott & Gisal, 1 do do; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; Elwood & McCracken, 40 dead hogs; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 17 sacks seed; Van Gorder & Shepard, 1 bx butter, 4 bls poultry; John Smiley, 1 bx butter, 1 keg eggs; P Martin, 1 bx butter, 1 keg eggs; Freese & Aufderheide, 2 bxs butter, 1 do poultry; A Reismeyer, 2 bxs butter, 1 do poultry, 1 do eggs; M Coyn, 1 bx butter, 1 do poultry; Logan, L & Co, 6 bxs Piso, 1 bdl paper; Laughlin Bros & Co, 1 bdl paper; McCabe, K & Co, 2 do do; Arbuckles & Co, 1 bx coffee; W McFall, 2 bags buckwheat flour; John Reitz, 1 bbl mdse; J C Sloan, 1 s machine; Wm Flaccus & Son, 10 bdls b hides, 1 do d hides, 1 do c hides, 2 do hides; D O Alexander, 1 organ; Means, Sweeney & Co, 27 sks buckwheat flour; Sweeney, Skelton & Co, 1 buggy; Armstrong, F & McK, 30 bags grain.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER GENEVA—A S Carlisle, 10 pks, 1 bbl whisky, 1 bale hay; owner, 94 sks corn, 17 bbls apples, 5 bbls whisky; J Flack, 200 bxs glass; R C Schurtz, 416 bxs glass, 437 do; Godfrey & Clark, 19 rolls paper; J C Buffum, 9 bxs butter.

PER E. BENNETT—A. S. Carlisle, 33 pkgs, 42 sks corn; Iron City Glass Works, 182 bxs glass; McCracken, 25 bbls apples; Godfrey & Clark, 121 bdls paper; Nauker, 32 sks corn; owner, 1,000 gallons s ware; B O'Neil & Co, 104 sks corn; R Schurtz, 281 bxs glass.

PER ELECTOR—A S Carlisle, 24 sks corn, 16 bales hay, 1 bbl; Werley, 1 do cider; R Forsyth, 6 pgs; R C Schurtz, 181 bxs glass; I Rogers, 58 bbls apples; Iron City G W, 257 bxs glass; J Flack, 250 do do; R E Sellers, 15 do do; Kramer & V, 16 do crackers.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	10	Caughey & H, m	10
J Moorhead, m	4	Lindsay, McC & Co, m	3
Graff, B. & Co, m	2		
Total			29

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger & Co, o	2	Reese, Graff & W, o	2
Lucy Furnace, o	12	Cambria Iron Co, m	9
Isabella Furnace, o	12		
Total			37

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nicholas Snyder, b	1

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	43	Sable Coal Co	23
Armstrong, D & Co	33		
Total			99

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

FOR PITTSBURGH.
For Cincinnati and Pittsburgh from New Orleans.
THURSDAY, 9TH INST.—5 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
EXPORTER,
JOHN B. CONWAY..........Commander
JAS. REES, Jr..........Clerk
Will leave New Orleans for the above and intermediate ports as announced.
For information apply on Board, or to
WAYNE & BURDEAU, Agents.

IRONTON.
For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.
On MONDAY, December 14—4 P. M.
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SALT VALLEY,
T. S. SANFORD..........Captain
E. F. MADDY..........Clerk
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ZANESVILLE.
For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
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Will leave as announced.
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PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati,
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR..........Commander.
— KERR..........Clerk.
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, December 8—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE,
S. SHUMAN..........Commander
WM. HARBISON..........Clerk
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Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

NEW ORLEANS.
For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
On SATURDAY, December 12—4 P. M.
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MOLLIE EBERT.
FRANK Y. BATCHELOR..........Master
JAS. W. BATCHELOR..........Clerk
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, for the passage of an act to repeal an act approved March 1st, 1867, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Rates of Fare on all Passenger Railroads in the County of Allegheny."
LAMBERT.
November 26, 1874.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
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Architect,
41 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, Pa.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations*

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 27, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 8, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.17	27	77	N. W.	Fresh.	Lt.snw
2 P.M.	30.21	29	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.09	29	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.14 Highest thermom.....35
Mean thermom.....28 Lowest thermom.....25

The New Water Works.

After the transaction of business of the old water works, noted elsewhere, by the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, last evening, they repaired to the Water Extension rooms for action upon matters relative to the new works.

For this business the rules require a larger number for a quorum than the old works. There was not a sufficient number present, however, and after waiting some time the Committee adjourned to meet this evening.

Pathos and Passion, Humor and Eloquence.

Professor Robert Kidd, so well and favorably known, not only as the author of several popular text books on reading and speaking, but as an accomplished reader, an eloquent speaker, and as one of the ablest living delineators of passion and of character, will give "An Evening with the Poets, Orators and Humorists," on next Thursday evening, in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue. We predict he will have a crowded house.

The Allegheny Alarm Bell.

The Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met yesterday to witness a test of the alarm bell. The bell was struck a number of times from different boxes, and apparently worked well enough. But several members of the committee are said to have expressed themselves as not altogether satisfied that the bell is a success, because it cannot be heard at a very great distance. Some think it should have been placed at a higher elevation, and others that the windows in the tower are too small. The committee, however, at its next meeting will settle the question as to whether the tintinnabulations of that bell are satisfactory.

The Indian Girl's Suit.

The case of the Indian girl, Mary Cubba-you-quit, against Bissell and others, will come up for trial to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan. The claimant is the alleged daughter of the late William Mowry and the action is in ejectment to recover her interest in the Mowry estate long since passed into other hands, and now immensely valuable. There will be half a dozen Indian witnesses from Michigan, to prove the marriage of Mowry with the mother of the claimant and other facts in the case. Messrs. Weir, Gibson, Feaguson and Murray appear for plaintiff, and Messrs. Jos. S. Morrison, M. W. Acheson, S. Schoyer and others for defendants.

The Prohibition Prize Flag.

On Monday evening, one hundred persons, accompanied by a brass band, left this city for Tarentum, to present to the Prohibitionists of that place the prize banner for having polled the largest per cent. of votes in favor of Prohibition at the late election. An excellent supper awaited the party at the public school house, and that over, the party marched to Rev. Timmons' church, which was already filled with people.

At eight o'clock the meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Timmons being called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Mount Washington, led in prayer. Rev. D. H. Pollock, of Elizabeth, presented the flag in an eloquent address. This was applied to by the Rev. O'Connor, of Tarentum. At the conclusion of his remarks he handed the flag to Dr. Galbreth, the Burgess of the borough.

Mrs. Black, Miss L. Renwick, Mrs. Rollinson, Mrs. Tutell, Mrs. matchett, Mr. W. B. Ross, Mr. T. H. Rabe, Mr. Geo. Finley and Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Made appropriate remarks.

The excursion returned about eleven o'clock the same evening.

The Aldine for December.

This exquisite art periodical contains in its issue for December illustrations of several seasonable subjects. Four extra plates, delicately tinted, are given. Winter, spring, summer and autumn are represented in the circular landscapes, on fine white paper. "An Old Mill in the Jura Mountains," by C. E. DuBoise, is a highly romantic-looking sketch. "Caught," by Henry Losson, and "The Rivals," by Jean Labaye, are a pleasing pair of in-door pictures, agreeably contrasted by "Winter Pastimes" and "The First Lesson," a couple of skating scenes; "Mary of the Wild Moor" faithfully illustrates an old ballad with that title; "Here's Your Christmas Dinner," is a spirited seasonable sketch. "The Zacken Fall, Bohemia," is a scene of surpassing natural beauty, "What Keeps Him" is an appropriate title—it is difficult to imagine what would keep "him" from keeping his appointment with the lovely girl who is supposed to pensively utter the exclamation. Three sketches of St. Asaph Cathedral, North Wales, complete the contents table of illustrations. "My Christmas Revenge," and a continuation of "Lost Lillian Bracy," are the most important of the literary contents.

The Aldine Company, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York, offer extraordinary inducements to subscribers for the volume of 1875. The agents in this city are Messrs. J. R. Foster & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue, who are now prepared to receive subscriptions and answer all inquiries concerning this publication. They deal extensively in first-class subscription books, including Guizot's Popular History of France.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Kelly, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final examination before Register Willard.

James Godfrey, bankrupt. Petition of John Huckenstein for an order directing the assignee to pay certain moneys covered by a certain attachment, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. The rule on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not surrender to Dr. Thomas Murray, purchaser at assignee's sale, the farm occupied by him, was further argued by Mr. Robb for the rule and Mr. Wier *contra*. The rule was discharged without prejudice.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts. The argument upon the exceptions to the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain liens was continued for further argument [illegible] of January next.

District Court—Judge White.

Kirkpatrick and [illegible]

In the case of the City of Allegheny vs. James Wilson, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,012 05, subject to a question reserved, as to whether the law authorized the city to grade Perrysville road and assess damage on the owners of property abutting.

James T. Dickey vs. Daniel Lean, Eliza Lean and H. Ferguson, owners, and D. Lean, contractor; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Henry E. McBride and wife vs. C. Hanson Love. The plaintiffs in this case alleged that Joseph Aiken, as their agent, contracted with the defendant, who was agent of Joanna Dietrick, for the purchase of a house and lot on Roberts street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and on that contract, paid the defendant $1,100. Joanna Dietrick having failed to make or tender a good title to plaintiffs, this action was brought for plaintiffs for $1,194 90.

Gottlieb Koehler, administrator of Jacob Koehler, deceased, and M. J. Faas, guardian of the minor children of Jacob Koehler, vs. John Sloan; action of ejectment for four and one-half inches of ground in the Thirteenth ward. It is alleged that the defendant, in putting up a building extended [illegible] On trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hepler vs. Bowersmith; Stevenson's Sons & Co. vs. Gibson; Thompson Bros. vs. Curry & Austin; Riddle vs. Tyner & Lundy Byer vs. Scheurman; Kafer vs. Howart Schrecker & Shuman vs. Schwerd; Sagara vs. Kiser; Holthouse vs. Mittelberger & Hirsh; Owing's assignees vs. Cunningham; Robinson vs. Chartiers township; Sleger for use vs. Schendel.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The appeal of William M. Darlington from the award of viewers in the matter of the site for Government building, is still on trial. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Judge Ewing, Assessor Phis, Joseph Woodwell, Joseph Hastings, Benjamin Singerly and others. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

No change in the trial list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Nolle pros. were allowed in the following cases: Christian Geib, assault and battery, on oath of G. Zink. P. Kearney, larceny, on oath of W. C. McElheny. Peter Zentner, assault and battery on oath of J. Geiger.

Henry Schuppe plead guilty to two charges of selling liquor on Sunday.

W. W. Knox plead guilty to an assault and battery upon S. C. Hough.

In the case of S. M. James, tried for perjury, the jury is out.

Herman Miller is on trial for assault and battery, on oath of Frank P. Crooks.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. R. P. Hemingray, James Cauly (3); John Farrell *et al.*; Herman Miller, Chas. Mertz, David Audey, Robt. Fife (3); M. Williams, John Werner, Andrew Patterson, P. F. Cullen, F. Gerb, John Faris, John A. Greive, Aiken Storg, John Halehan, George Browne, S. G. Barnes, Hugh Atkinson, John Gilis, Martin Ehrman, John Jacobs, Michael McKinney, M. L. Malone, Frank Morris, Jas. [illegible], Owen McDonnell, Thos. Renauf, George Grov, C. Hagnd, George Heag, [illegible] Boyd, John Haber.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—High School Preliminary Examinations—About the Finances.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Evans, Fleming, French, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, McEwen, Fennerty, Rankin, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Wilkinson, Wilson and Nobbs, President.

The Secretary reported the expenditures since last meeting as $26,264 75. The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Strain, the resignation of Mr. Praetsch, member from the Howard district, was accepted, and Mr. W. J. Fennerty, duly elected by his board, was declared a member, and took his seat.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

The Secretary read a communication from the attorney, Mr. Cohen, in which he states that he finds no law preventing a member of the board being one of the sureties of the depository. With reference to the furnishing of supplies by members to the Board, he says he finds no law prohibiting a member from responding to advertisements for proposals and supplying articles if he is the lowest bidder. From the decision of the Superintendent of the State he finds, however, that no director can supply articles to the *exclusion* of others.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

STATISTICAL.

City Superintendant Luckey reported for the month of November as follows: Number of teachers, primary department, 170; medium department, 89; Grammar, 113; High school, 17; music, 6; mute school, 2; total, 397.

Average attendance—Primary department, 8,443; medium, 3,153; Grammar, 2,225; High school, 404; total 14,225. This is an increase of 892 on the average attendance for the corresponding month of 1873.

Evening schools—Teachers, 66; average attendance of pupils, 1,583.

Evening mechanical schools—Teachers, 5; average attendance of pupils, 122.

The highest per cent. of attendance in any one room, 100; number of pupils not absent, 6,076; number of directors visits, 442; number of visits by parents, 1,177; rooms visited by superintendent, 48; number of corporal punishments, 362.

A drawing school for improvement of teachers meets every Saturday.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Principal of the High School shows average attendance as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 123; females, 92.
Normal Department—Females, 95.
Commercial Department—Males, 94.
Total Average—Males, 217; females, 187.

Donations to the cabinet are acknowledged as follows: Bound volumes of *School Journal* from Mr. G. J. Luckey; bound volume of City Hall report from Thomas Steel, Esq.; an Indian whip from Frank Hartman; large hornet's nest from Thomas Johnston, and a full sized bust of Cuvier by Dr. B. C. Jillson.

The report was accepted.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1874	$139,785 56
Receipts City Treasurer, taxes	6,704 92
Claim agent A. J. Cochran	757 18
State appropriation	23,376 39
	$170,624 05
Warrants drawn since Nov. 10th	23,882 81
	$146,741 24
Interest due to December 1, 1874	2,910 40

The committee report that they have effected a settlement with the late Depository, and find a balance due of $2,545, which the Secretary has been instructed to draw.

They have also received from the bondsmen of A. J. Cochran, late City Treasurer, an account of taxes for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, amounting to $5,182 18. It appears in the settlement, that some of the sub-districts have been over paid, while others have not received the full amount due them. The committee give a list of these accounts, and recommend that the Secretary be instructed to draw warrants for amounts due certain boards, and to sent notice to those boards overpaid, with notice also to the Depository, and directions to retain the several amounts.

The committee ask authority to purchase a safe for the keeping of the records.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Barker, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, made a report recommending that additional teachers be allowed: Springfield district, 1 primary; Washington, 1 grammar and 1 primary; Hancock 1 primary, and Birmingham 1 primary. The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, vacation was ordered from December 24, 1874, to January 4, 1875.

Mr. McEwen, from the High School Visiting Committee, made a verbal report, which was accepted.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary read a report from Professors George J. Luckey, and B. C. Jillson and Mr. J. H. Nobbs, a committee appointed to consider the matter of preliminary examinations for admission to the High school. They recommended the following plan:

1. That the examination in philosophy, penmanship and the theory of drawing be held on the afternoon of March the 26th, and that the examination in all other preliminary studies be by the Superintendent at such times as he may select.

2. That the examination in the subjects of orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and algebra be held as usual on the — days of June, and that no pupil be admitted to this examination unless he or she presents a certificate setting forth that the holder has made an average of sixty-five per cent. on the preliminary studies, and that in all cases where a demand is made for a special examination the applicant must furnish a certificate from the superintendent setting forth that the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination in the preliminary studies.

3. That the examination in drawing shall be of the work done in No. 3 book, which book the applicant shall take with him to the annual examination.

That the provisions shall only apply to applicants for admission to the academic and normal departments.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Arthurs renewed his resolution of the previous meeting, excluding any member of the Board from being a surety for the depository.

After some discussion, the matter was laid over.

Mr. Arthurs then offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board, that the law forbids any member of the Board from furnishing any supplies to said Board, or to accept any contracts to be let by said Board.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Estep, Evans, Fleming, Lazear, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, Fennerty, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Wilson, Nobbs—18.

NAYS—Messrs. French, Kehew, Rankin, Wilkinson—4.

The President stated that he understood that a number of the schools had been closed on the Friday following Thanksgiving without authority of the Board. After some discussion, Mr. Lewis moved that the President and Secretary be instructed not to sign warrants for pay of those teachers who failed to teach on those times.

The matter was, on motion, laid over.

After passing upon a number of bills the Board adjourned.

THE OLD WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—No Money Available for December—Aid from the Finance Committee Asked.

The Water Committee having charge of the old water works met last evening.

A communication from Controller Snodgrass was read in which he states that there are but $995 99 remaining of the old water works appropriation and asks a curtailment of expenses to come within the amount. As the December monthly pay roll of the department will foot up about $5,000 the request of the Controller excited mirth.

On motion of Mr. Scully the chairman was instructed to notify the chairman of the Finance Committee of the condition of affairs and request that a meeting of that committee be called to devise ways and means to bridge over.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Requisite Number of Signatures Obtained to the Compromise.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Register Harper presented his report of the meeting of the representatives of the Allegheny Valley Railroad with its creditors, held last week at Lafayette Hall. The Register, in his report, states that the number required by law—two-thirds in number and one-half in value—have signed the agreement for a compromise with the railroad. Judge McCandless thereupon issued an order directing a final hearing in the matter on Tudseay next, the 15th instant, and directed the Marshal to issue notice to creditors to appear on that day and show cause, if any, why the action of the Lafayette Hall meeting should not be confirmed by court. Unless sufficient objections are then made the agreement will be consummated, the compromise made binding on all the creditors, and the proceedings in bankruptcy quashed.

Horse and Wagon Stolen.

Thomas Hannigan, residing at No. 67 Chatham street, lost a horse and buckwagon about eleven o'clock last night. At that hour he drove up to a saloon on Third avenue, and went inside on business, hitching his horse to a post. Upon coming out he found that the animal had been taken away. He noticed two men leaving the saloon just after he entered, and thinks they were the thieves.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Proceedings Last Evening of the Allegheny Park, Ordinance and Finance Committees, and of the Park Commission.

PARK COMMITTEE.

This body took up and discussed the resolution to abolish the Park Commission, and decided to recommend its abolition on and after the 1st of January, 1875.

PARK COMMISSION.

The Commission approved bills amounting to $70 13, and adjourned.

ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee ordered the preparation of ordinanaces for changing the place of voting in the Tenth ward from School House No. 1 to School House No. 2, and, in the Seventh ward, from the present place to the Troy Hill School House. A change of the boundary lines of the districts named, so as to conform to the new arrangement, will also be recommended.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A number of applications for exonerations from taxes in various wards were acted upon.

The bond of James Campbell, collector of delinquent taxes in the Tenth ward for 1874, was approved.

S. J. Crist was appointed collector of taxes in the Sixth ward, for 1874, and his bond approved.

The Controller reported the interest on the daily balances in the Franklin and Germania banks for the month of November as amounting to $421 92.

That official presented a statement that the amount of Park bonds (first issue) redeemed and canceled was $18,000.

John Ogden, tax collector for the Third ward, was allowed farther time to close up his duplicates. Mr. Kelly, of the Eighth ward, was allowed till the next meeting to settle up his duplicates.

Mr. Smith moved to recommend the passage of a resolution by Select Council that the page in that body be paid $75 per year for his services.

The Controller was authorized to purchase $5,000 of the four per cent. Railroad Compromise bonds of the City of Allegheny.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—"Alixe."

The first performance of the famous society play "Alixe" by Miss Clara Morris, last evening, drew an audience which was fair in numbers but not very appreciative of the fine points of delicate acting which Miss Morris gave in the title *role*. Our space will not permit us to take that notice of the play which its character deserves. It is, as all know, of the school of society plays, with less of the sensational French character than most of them, except in the last act, in which the sensation becomes almost, if not quite, tragic. Of course many of the incidents, such as the antecedent desertion on which the plot turns and the illegitimacy of the heroine, are essentially French, but the general plot shows less of that melodramatic character so prominent in "Article 47." Miss Clara Morris has made the part of *Alixe* famous, and, as we saw last night, has done more by the delicacy of her acting than by the terrible force which she shows so vividly in her portrayal of madness in the character of *Cora*. Perhaps the finest point in the performance last night, was at the close of the third act, where, in the presence of the *Count de Somerive* and her mother, she learns their former relations and the involved web of conflicting passions which fate has thrown around her. The mingled emotions of horror, surprise, love, pity, dismay and sorrow which successively control her, as each phase of the situation dawns upon her mind, were wonderfully impressive to all who witnessed her acting at this point. Other parts of the charming, and at the same time powerful personation which Miss Morris gave of the lovely but unfortunate heroine may have been equally good, but none impressed us so strongly. The support was fair—better than is usual at a first performance at the Opera House. Misses Troy, Rickords and Baker, and Messrs. Norton, Ellsler, Owen and Price all gave tolerably spirited representations of their several parts.

"Alixe" will be repeated this evening, and should attract another large audience.

Owing to persistent demands from those who were unable to witness "Article 47," last Friday evening, it will be repeated to-morrow (Thursday) night.

Friday night, we understand, Miss Morris will give her personation of *Lady Macbeth*. As the public are aware, she here not only takes a departure from her peculiar line of acting, but also departs from the recognized interpretation of the character. That the step is a bold one, cannot be denied; that success in this effort is imperishable fame for the actress, is equally obvious. Her idea of *Lady Macbeth* differs from that presented by Siddons, Cushman and their followers, in that it conceives her to have been not all fiend, but womanly at heart and only fired by unseemly ambition to tolerate murder and murderers. The great interest in the performance, therefore, arises from a curiosity to learn how Miss Morris will reconcile the language of the part with her interpretation of its meaning, and to see how such an interpretation will compare, dramatically, with that which has so long passed as the only legitimate one. All this we shall see. Expectation is on tiptoe, and all signs point to a tremendous audience for the benefit. Of this new endeavor Donn Piatt writes to a friend in this city as follows: "A friend of mine, who is Shakespeare-mad, and who has grouped all of Shakespeare's characters in a book and finds over twelve hundred, hearing through the *Capital* that Clara was to do *Lady Macbeth*, traveled over three hundred miles to see and hear her. He writes me in a perfect ecstacy over the intellectual treat she gave him. He says it was not only original, but true; not only true, but able."

Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.

With the more favorable meteorological conditions there came better patronage for Mlle. Aimee and her troupe of opera bouffe artists at Library Hall last night. Offenbach's "Grand Duchesse," by many considered to be the best work he has given to the world, was produced. It has been sung here before, and nearly all are conversant with its plot and many fine points. Mlle. Aimee sustained the *role* of the *Duchesse* in a most admirable manner, both in vocalization and action. Almost every prominent air received an encore, showing that the audience were in complete sympathy with the bright, dashing little woman, and she was more than once called before the curtain.

Mons. Kolletz, who is the tenor of the Aimee organization, is unwell, and Mons. Schmidt took his place in the cast as *Fritz*. All the dramatic requirements of the part were met; but, in good sooth it must be said, M. Schmidt cannot sing.

The other characters were creditably sustained, and the performance throughout, including choral and orchestral support, entirely satisfactory.

This evening, "La Princesse de Trebizonde," Offenbach's latest effort, and one about the merits of which there is much difference of opinion, will have its first performance in this city, with a very strong cast.

Academy of Music.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of peace jubilee fame, is rapidly gaining in popularity throughout the country, and becoming the rival of Theodore Thomas. The famous Twenty-second Regiment Band, which he directs has no equal in the country. A number of distinguished soloists, including Arbuckle and Lefebre, are connected with the organization. The young American prima donna, Miss Violetta Colville, by whom Mr. Gilmore will be ably assisted, makes her *debut* in Pittsburgh at this concert, and sings in the first part of the programme a cavatina from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," and in the second a bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers," by Verdi. In the *role* of *Norina* in the former she received a succession of ovations from every audience before which she appeared in the large European cities. Her voice is described as of [illegible] true, while her variations are given with a delicacy, ease and perfect good taste seldom met with.

As but one concert will be given in this city during this visit,—at the Academy of Music, this evening,—and as the tickets are put at reasonable prices, we shall expect to see the house crowded.

Seats can be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a matinee at this theater this afternoon, at which all the performers now engaged there will appear in a fine bill. To-night another entertainment will be given.

Carl Formes Coming.

Carl Formes, one of the few men who live to read their own obituaries, was in the city yesterday, *en route* to Toledo, O., where he is to give a concert this week. Some time ago word was received in New York that the famous basso was dead; and the papers of that city published extensive and highly flattering obituaries, which he read on his arrival there recently. He announces his intention to return to this city, next week, and give a concert here, assisted by a number of well known vocalists.

Stolen Property Recovered.

A large lot of tools were stolen last week from Bell & Weir's stone quarry, near Butcher's run. Yesterday Detectives Scott and Swaine, of Allegheny, made a tour through the junk shops of that city, and succeeded in recovering all the articles stolen, consisting of picks, long steel hammers, valued at twelve dollars each, ropes, wheelbarrows and heavy iron shears, all of which were valued at two hundred dollars. They were found at a junk shop on East lane and another on Butcher's run. The parties who sold the articles are known by the junk dealers. Three persons are concerned in the robbery and the police are on the alert for them.

Last evening Detectives Scott and Swaine arrested a man named Thomas Bell on the charge of stealing the tools, and he was locked up for a hearing.

TO ILLUSTRATE the educability of the canine species, an accomplished vocalist of our acquaintance has a dog which always accompanies her.

THE FOUNDATIONS.

Meeting of the Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee—Engineer Rask Submits the Result of His Measurement—Mr. Howard Asks Time to Examine—Another Adjournment.

The committee of Pittsburgh Councils, appointed to investigate the charges preferred by ex-Contractor Howard against Mechanical Engineer Lowry, met again last evening, when it was expected to wind up the work in hand. Mr. R. H. Negley occupied the chair, and all the members were present except one.

Engineer Rask, who had been employed to remeasure the work done on the pumping foundation of the new water works, presented his report in detail, showing the figures on all the measurements. He shows the following estimate of stone work done:

Ashlar work, feet	9,773.3
Rubble work, feet	4,407.6

Amount of work to be done:

Ashlar work, feet	3,651
Rubble work, feet	374

Total, when finished to forty-five feet above floor and river walls, and end walls for boiler rooms thirty-seven feet above floor:

Ashlar work, feet	12,424.3
Rubble work, feet	4,781.6

In connection with this, which was considered a vindication of Engineer Lowry, Mr. Rask submitted full drawings of the works, and also the following:

R. H. Negley, Esq., Chairman of Committee:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with instructions given, I measured the masonry of the foundation of pumping works, and respectfully submit the following figures as the result of my labors.

In order that you may understand, the matter fully I refer you and committee to the accompanying plans showing the location and character of work.

Of course the result is approximate as the work could not be accurately done without expenditure of time and money not at my disposal, but I deem it sufficiently close to give you a fair idea of the amount of work done and to be done.

The number of perches in the floor, as also in the foundation for the air-chambers, could not be ascertained, and is, therefore, not included in my figures, which also is the case with the small walls for the boilers. Yours, respectfully,

THOS. J. RASK.

Mr. Rask testified as follows: I just took the foundations. I believe my measurement to be correct. My measurement is by the cubic perch—twenty-five feet to the perch—while there is twenty-seven cubic feet to the yard. I did not measure "double the corners," as it is called; did not measure flooring in chambers, piers, nor air-chambers' foundations. In order to estimate the walls (thickness) correctly, I allowed no "batter"—made them plumb.

Some discussion occurred on the report of the Engineer, and Mr. Howard asked time to examine it. He said he desired to compare the plans with the measurements.

Mr. Seibert—You said you would be satisfied with Mr. Rask's measurement.

Mr. Howard—He is mistaken in saying that the top walls are as low as the top floor.

Mr. Lowry—He disputes his own witness.

Mr. Howard continued, saying that he proposed to show that a great deal more money was expended than was necessary.

Mr. Glass called attention to the fact that the committee would die December 30th, and their work must be completed before that time.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Lowry got into one of their old disputes again, and some heavy cross-firing occurred between them.

In questioning Mr. Rask regarding his measurement, Mr. Howard was told by the former that if he did not believe his measurement correct he could prefer charges against him.

Mr. Howard said he merely questioned for information.

The Committee declined to allow Mr. Howard to take away the plans and papers, but requested Mr. Rask to give him every opportunity to examine, and also all information.

Mr. Howard asserted that the committee had decided to wind up the case at once, and this was denied by the committee. They had not commenced to prepare their report and had not yet consulted as to it.

Mr. Howard said he had other charges to prefer against Mr. Lowry, but the committee informed him that they could only hear testimony on the matters referred to them by Councils.

It was decided to meet again on Friday evening, whereupon the committee adjourned.

ALLEGHENY CONTROLLERS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board Last Evening—The Tenth Ward Teachers—Proposed Publication of a History of the Schools, &c., &c.

The Allegheny Board of Controllers held an adjourned meeting last evening, Rev. Joseph King presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting (September 1st) were read and adopted.

Judge Park, Fifth ward, reported the election of Annie L. McLane as a teacher in the schools of that district. The election was confirmed, to date from September 1st.

Mr. Golden, Tenth ward, stated that Misses Sapp and Danver were elected teachers in that ward, to date from September 1st.

Mr. Riggs moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries. Carried.

The Seventh ward reported the election of Miss Newell, to fill a vacancy. Approved.

The Sixth ward reported the resignation of Miss Kate B. Holmes. Vacancy not filled.

Mr. McCance, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, presented a report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

A resolution, accompanying the report, was adopted, "that the principals and teachers be instructed to promote pupils at any time from lower to higher grades, where far enough advanced in their studies to admit of such promotion."

Judge Park, from the Committee on Printing, reported a number of bills, recommending their approval. Also, a resolution approving of the arrangement of the Superintendent to have a brief history of the schools of the several wards prepared for publication in the annual report. Also, resolution requesting the President of the Board to prepare an official annual report for publication. The report was adopted with the exception of that portion relating to the history of schools, which was laid on the table.

Judge Park offered a resolution that the Printing Committee be authorized to solicit bids for printing two thousand copies of the school history. Adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that the Superintendent be instructed to lay the history before the various school boards for their inspection. Carried.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that the schools close for the holiday vacation on the 14th of December and open on the 4th of January. Adopted.

Mr. King submitted the report of the Committee on School Inspection, which was ordered to be printed in the annual report.

The same gentleman moved the appointment of a committee, to act in conjunction with the Superintendent, to establish Institutes, and that all the teachers of the city schools be required to attend the same twice a month. Carried.

Mr. Hay, from the special committee appointed to consider the applicability of certain provisions of the Wallace bill to the school system of Allegheny city, reported that the law would not be applicable until its acceptance by the Mayor and Councils of the city. Report received and filed.

A petition from members from wards in the western part of the city, asking that a suitable building and other provisions be made for the colored children of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh wards. Referred to Committee on Colored Schools.

Dr. Hamilton offered the following:

Resolved, That at any regular meeting of the Board of Controllers, when one-third of the whole number of Controllers be present [illegible] action of business.

Resolved, That when less than a majority of the whole number of Controllers are present, no action shall be carried by less than an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Dr. Hamilton offered a resolution providing for the vacation by the Board of the seats of members who fail to attend the meetings. Referred to Committee on Rules.

Mr. Riggs offered the following:

Resolved, That the time taught as a substitute in any of our public schools shall not in any case be counted as so much time taught by any teachers elected by this Board.

Adopted.

The Superintendent's report was read, and ordered to be filed.

Adjourned.

Assignment.

Mr. James L. Brown, a well-known lumber dealer, has made an assignment to Mr. J. H. Nobbs for the benefit of his creditors. The assets and liabilities are not given, but it is confidently stated that the former will exceed the latter by $10,000 to $15,000.

ON SATURDAY night some boys tied a string to the bell-knob of a Penn street house, and every once and a while they pulled it, much to the disgust of the servant girl, who, after answering the call several times, stationed herself at the window above with a pitcher of cold water. In a few minutes the boys spied the owner of the house coming home, and took the string off. Mr. —— stepped airily up to the door and rang the bell, when—lo! the heavens opened and the rains fell and beat on that h——, and great was the "cussing" thereof.

AT a meeting of the Ministerial Association, the subject "Is it right for ministers to advertise their Sunday services?" was warmly discussed. Rev. Mr. Humphreys, Rev. Mr. Osmond, Rev. Mr. Alsop and Rev. Mr. Reed opposed the practice, and Rev. Dr. Scovel and Rev. Mr. Milligan favored it. Dr. Williams thought it was a question of taste, and that it might be good to advertise under some circumstances, and not under others. And after all, ministers will do as they please in the matter.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

M. QUAD is a type of Western humor; but he can't justify all those Detroit police "lyin's."

FINE day for fair promenaders, yesterday. They were maids of the missed—in the mud.

"SHALL the girls be trained?" asks the Chicago *Tribune*. Why not make militia of 'em? In arms they are splendid.

THE proverbial faith of Abraham now pales before the trusting confidence of the victim who eats chestnuts in the dark.

CITY ATTORNEY BIGLOW is asked to decide whether fines collected by city aldermen are payable into the city or county treasury.

PEOPLE are becoming anxious that the weather should do one thing or the other. It has been painfully dull and monotonous for the past three or four days.

DEARER in the hearts of his countrymen than the man who invents a successful type-setting machine, will be he who discovers a method to make a babe consume its own cry.

A SLIGHT young man sat down on an inverted flour brand, in Jenkins' store, the other day, and when he arose the general public were informed that he was "warranted—196 lbs." The effect was peculiar.

READING the great Spurgeon's declaration that "a cigar is a thing to thank God for," a High School pupil yesterday bought a cigar. He was afterwards seen hanging over a fence, but he was not giving thanks.

THE boys are anxiously awaiting the "freezing over" of the water in the smaller compartment of Hiland avenue reservoir. There are about six acres of surface, and the skating, as demonstrated a few weeks ago, is grand.

STREET COMMISSIONER TYSON, of Allegheny preferred a charge of nuisance against Mark Day before Alderman Smith. It is charged that Day covered the street with earth in excavating a cellar. Held for a hearing.

A CENSUS of the backs that have been clothed and the stomachs filled in a fortnight's time, would be a pleasant sort of thing to read. Let us imagine what the total would be—and then go and "do so some more."

LAST evening a horse and buggy were brought to the Central Station House by an officer, who reported that they had been standing on Fourth avenue from three o'clock till ten P. M. They were taken to Patterson's stable.

THE Kittanning *Republican* knows whereof it speaks when it says: "The condition of Wood street, Pittsburgh, is a disgrace to that city. There is not a town in the State that would not be ashamed if they had such a filthy street."

WE HEAR of a timid man who, now that this city is afflicted with highway robbers, never goes out without searching his pockets thoroughly, and is greatly complacent on his discovering, as he invariably does, that he hasn't a single cent.

A THIEF was arrested in Altoona the other day and taken to Pittsburgh. Could there be any greater punishment?—*Williamsport Gazette.* Yes: quarter him in Williamsport and compel him to read the "funny" department in the local papers.

SINCE diptheria has become so prevalent, it is said that one of the most successful remedies is a few drops of sulphuric acid in a tumblerful of water. The result of this mixture is said to be a coagulation of the diptheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing.

"I'LL put a head on you!" said a little ten-year-old news gamin to his companion, as the two were perambulating Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon. "You try it!" was the ready response, "and your mother's monkey will be a cherub in less than ten minutes!" The rising generation is very "for'ard."

THE other day a bright boy in one of our public schools, being asked the question, "For what is Kentucky noted?" answered, "For mammoth calves," much to the astonishment of the teacher, who says the correct answer should have been "mammoth caves." The ingenuity of such pupils should be encouraged.

WE HAVE a friend who is a second Mark Tapley on less capital than the original, who came to us in great glee, the other day, to tell us that a long-standing debt of two dollars and a half had been unexpectedly paid him, and proposed a wild debauch on a stew each of Eastern oysters. Astor or Vanderbilt, in all their glory, were never so jolly as this chap.

THE Literary Society at McDonald's, on Friday night last, debated the proposition "That card playing is more injurious than dancing," and the negative won. James Gray read "The Drunkard's Soliloquy," and Mr. Farrel an original oration entitled "Public Opinion." There were other performances, and all were creditable to the participants.

SIMON SIMPINCI, an Italian was taken from a train on the West Penn Railroad, yesterday, where he persisted in smoking in the ladies' car, and behaving in a disorderly manner generally. After a hearing, he paid a fine of $20. He was once before ejected from a car on that road, for which he recovered damages, and it is more than suspected that he was trying to get himself thrown off again for the same purpose.

AN aged couple from Buffalo applied for relief at the office of the Allegheny Poor Board yesterday, stating that they had come here at the invitation of their son-in-law, George Lewis, a carpenter, who stated in a letter to them that he lived on Pennsylvania avenue. They had made diligent search, but failed to find Mr. Lewis, and were in destitute circumstances. Secretary McGonnigle furnished temporary relief.

W. MCKEE, a car driver on the Pleasant Valley road, drove his mules on to the Smithfield street crossing, near the Custom House, yesterday afternoon, and let them stand there, to the great annoyance of pedestrians. Upon being remonstrated with by Officer Clem. Kreuter, McKee became boisterous and profane, when that officer made information charging him with disorderly conduct and obstructing a crossing. The case will be disposed of to-day.

A LADY who had barely succeeded in not catching an out-going train at the Union depot, stood gazing at it with her arms full of packages and her eyes full of tears, when a gentleman arrived at the depot on a run, with his valise in hand, his coat on his arm, and his face streaming with perspiration. He sat down on his valise, and deliberately said, "D—n it," whereupon the lady sweetly smiled, and said, "Thank you, sir."

A Great Sale

at McKelvey's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, No. 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, on Wednesday, December 9, 1874, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.

I will offer the largest stock of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., ever before offered in this city.

Persons needing blankets for their horses to make them look good and smooth should attend this sale, for they can buy at less than factory prices, as the goods have been purchased for cash at so great a discount that I can afford to sell for what the public will give for them. Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather.

J. A. MCKELVEY, Proprietor.

H. ANSHUTZ & SON,

Stove Manufacturers,

located at No. 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 196 Ohio street, Allegheny, are manufacturers of the new Cook Stove, Sweet Home, Extra. Also the celebrated Beacon Light Stoves, self-feeding for anthracite coal. Ranges, Grate-fronts, Fenders, &c. Particular attention is given to retail customers and dealers. ws

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d*

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

MCCLARREN & MCKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Something New in the Stove Line.

Sweet Home, Extra.—A new Cook Stove for wood or coal, manufactured for wholesale and retail trade, by H. Anshutz & Son, No. 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 196 Ohio street, Allegheny. ws

The Art Gallery.

The firm of J. J. Gillespie & Co. have within the past few days been busily engaged in arranging the paintings in their gallery, No. 86 Wood street, preparatory to their great sale, which takes place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. The collection is a very fine one, and it will repay all of our readers who have a taste for the fine arts to visit the gallery for the purpose of looking around.

We Sincerely Believe that the Mother

Who neglects to provide Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child.

Few Are Aware

of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price, 25 cents.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.

Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer. 4p

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron

Castings,

Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.

Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

MEETING OF MINERS.

Discussing the Situation—Ventilation Bill—A Sliding Scale Desired.

The Miners' Protective Association of Western Pennsylvania was called to assemble yesterday, but there were very few delegates present. Among these were representatives from the Pan Handle, the Youghiogheny, the Swissvale and the Sandy creek mines. Mr. Street presided, with Mr. Archbold as Secretary.

The present situation of affairs was represented as very discouraging, with no immediate prospects for improvement.

Mr. Steiner, of the State Commission to examine and report upon the condition of the mines in the bituminous coal region, reported that they had discharged their duty, and are now engaged in making a report for presentation to the Legislature. Nearly all the mines, in the opinion of the commissioners, are in need of better ventilation, which can be had at a trifling cost. Some of them were found not only unhealthful to work in, but dangerous to life. The Legislature will be asked to pass a ventilation bill for the better protection of the miners.

A sliding scale for mining, such as that adopted by the iron manufacturers and the puddlers, is now strongly favored by the miners, in hopes that by some such means future disagreements and strikes may be prevented. It is admitted that these strikes have proven disastrous to both the miners and the operators, and that it would be better for both parties if they could be avoided. The miners, however, seem to think that the operators will not consent to a sliding scale, preferring to take the chances of forcing wages down below fair living rates. At the same time, they admit that, with the depressed condition of the manufacturing industries, the prospects for the coal operators are anything but flattering. The stoppage of the puddling furnaces has added to the general stagnation at the mines, and the prospect for the winter is gloomy enough.

Cost of Metal in the Iron Centre.

The use of the iron ores of the nine foot coal seam continues to be most satisfactory. Last week Dunbar furnace was run entirely with these native ores without the admixture of any mill cinder or foreign ores whatever, and the result was a first class quality of "Red Short Iron," which has been the great desideratum with the furnaces in this region, inasmuch as the ores which produce it do away with the necessity of importing Lake Superior or other foreign ores. The furnace men here are of the opinion that they have now found just what they want, and that the best quality of iron can now be manufactured in this country at a price so far below what it costs to make it at any other point in the country, that the erection of one or two furnaces within four miles of Uniontown next summer is a foregone conclusion.

Calculations have been made by several gentlemen practically acquainted with all the details of making iron, and of four of these estimates now before us, none of them put the cost above $12 per ton, while one puts it as low as $10. It will be seen by the following estimate which allows the highest probable rate of labor and cost of raw material, that $12 per ton is a very safe basis at which to put the cost of a ton of metal:

Three tons ore at $2 per ton	$6 00
Seventy bushels coke at 3¼c per bushel	2 28
Three-fourths ton limestone at $1 per ton	75
Labor	2 50
Total cost of one ton of metal	$11 53

There are several furnace sites near Uniontown where the cost of coke and limestone would be considerably less than the above estimate. Were furnaces erected on these sites, the ore, the coke and the limestone could all be brought to the very spot without a second handling, and upon a tramway of sufficient down grade to obviate the necessity of much horse power. These facts and figures have already so strongly impressed themselves on the minds of a few of our enterprising men, that a company is likely to be organized during the winter which will commence the erection of a furnace as soon as the weather will permit next spring.—*Uniontown Genius of Liberty, November 26.*

The spirit of economy in dress which has animated the twelve million women of the United States during the past year, has resulted in decreased sales of calico alone to the amount of 121,000,000 yards—nearly equal to the entire annual product of all the mills of Massachusetts.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Cotton quiet at 14⅝@14¾c. Futures closed steady; sales of 38,600 bales as follows: December, 14.5-16c; January, 14⅝c; February, 14.31-32@15c; March, 15.11-32c; April, 15.21-32@15.11-16c; May, 15.15-16@15.31-32c; June, 16¼@16.9-32c; July, 16.17-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Cotton—demand good; sales 7,250 bales. Prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾@13c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅝@13¾c; middling to strict middling 14@14⅛c; good middling to middling fair, 14⅞@15c. Receipts 8,451 bales. Exports—Continent, 8,166 bales; coastwise, 1,157 bales; Great Britain 2,000 bales. Stock 152,812 bales. Unsold last evening 40,000 bales. On shipboard 105,560 bales. Gold 111 sight; ¼ discount. Sterling 535.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, December 8.—Catttle—Receipts 1,037 head, total for the week 6,137 head. Market opened slow but strong at last week's prices for good cattle, which were of superior quality to last week's offering; common stock off 12½@25c; buyers holding off for a decline. There are quite a number of premium Christmas cattle in the yards.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 8,200 head. Market slow and not fairly opened; buyers holding off for a decline; Western sheep $4 75@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 12,800 head. Market opened draggingly; Yorkers $6 75@6 90; heavy hogs $7 25@7 40.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head. Market very quiet and prices weak and not quotably lower; good to choice natives sold at $4 50@5 75; extra quotable at $5 25@6 50; Texans $2 50@4 50. Shipments 90 head.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000 head. Market dull, prices low and weak at a decline; sales of poor to choice at $6 00@7 25; few fancy at $7 50. Shipments, 4,00 head.

—Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market active and firm; good to choice $4 50@5 25. Shipments 200 head.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 935 head. Choice market beef $10 50; extra $9 75@10 25; first quality $8 00@9 50; second do $6 50@8 50; third do $5 00@6 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,127 head. Sheep in lots, $2 50@3 75 each; extra $4 00@6 00; spring lambs $5 50@7 50.

St. Louis Brokers' Evening Board.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Business at the Brokers' Board was brisk. Nearly one thousand tierces of lard were sold at 13c spot, and seller December and February; 12¾c was bid for January. Pork sold at $20 00 February, and at the close $20 00 was bid for March. Pickled hams were offered at 11c cash; green do 10½c.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Hogs dull and buyers off awaiting lower prices; sales of common at $6 50@6 75; medium to fair $6 90@7 10; good packing $7 15@7 30; choice butchers' $7 40@7 50; bulk of sales $7 00@7 25. About 15,000 head unsold. Receipts 9,440 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Corn firmer; mixed 90@91c; choice white 93c. Bran advanced to $1 20. Pork, $21 25. Dry salt meats dull and lower; shoulders 7¾@7⅞c. Others unchanged.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—River 11 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis; Shippers' Own, Evansville; Juniata, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—R. W. Skillinger and Salt Valley, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Nashville, Tennessee river.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Arrived—St. Genevieve, Memphis; Savannah, Keokuk. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh; Julia, Vicksburg; Paragon, New Orleans. River falling; only 4½ feet reported on the worst bars between here and Cairo. Weather fair and warmer.

CAIRO, December 8.—Arrived—John A. Wood, Louisville; Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—John A. Wood, New Orleans; Mary Miller, Arkansas river; Commonwealth, New Orleans. River 11 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear; mercury 42.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—Up—Mary Alice and barges and Thos Sherlock. Down—Par[illegible]

MEMPHIS, December 8.—The steamer Thompson Dean, with the Illinois and Indiana Commanderies Knights Templars, passed up tonight. All well and delighted with the trip. The Idlewild will be up early in the morning the Great Republic to-morrow night, and the Sherlock early Thursday morning, each having excursionists or pilgrims on board. River fell 2 inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ella, White river; Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Augusta, White river; Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff; St. Joseph, James Howard, Belle of Memphis, Capitol City, Alton, the two latter last night, St. Louis; Thompson Dean and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Longworth, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, December 8.—River about on a stand, with 6 feet 5 inches in the canal and 4 feet 5 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis; Tom Means and tow, Ironton. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati; Means and tow, St. Louis. Weather clear and cold.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Susie Silver, St. Louis; John Howard, White river; R. E. Lee, Vicksburg. Weather clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—River still falling, with 5 feet large on shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Eddyville, Cairo; George Spangler, Evansville. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo.

LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!

Grand Extraordinary Single Number Scheme for the Holidays!

(Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.)

For the Benefit of the University of Paducah.

$600,000 To be distributed among the Holders of Tickets.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - $100,000.

THE DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

No Discount on Prizes—Every Prize Paid in Full. SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000 is	50,000
1 Prize of	40,000 is	40,000
1 Prize of	30,000 is	30,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 Prize of	10,000 is	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000 are	50,000
500 Prizes of	200 are	100,000
5,060 Approximation Prizes amounting to		$200,000
5,576 Prizes, amounting to		$600,000

Whole Tickets, $20 00. Halves, $10 00. Quarters, $5 00. Eighths, $2 50.

Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction. These Drawings are never postponed, take place regularly the last Saturday of each month. Send for circular. Address all orders to SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Covington, Ky. MWF

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial,

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence *within* the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country. The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

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THE

Weekly Commercial!

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THE MECHANIC,
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Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1874.

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LIBRARY HALL.

AIMEE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 9th,

LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.

Four (4) Prime Donne.

M'LLE. AIMEE, M'LLE. NARDYNN, M'LLE. DUBOUCHET, M'LLE. KID.

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FRIDAY, December 11th, BENEFIT OF AIMEE.

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SATURDAY—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE,

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P. S. GILMORE, Conductor.

Will give ONE CONCERT ONLY, when the following Programme will be rendered:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber — Gilmore's Band.
2. Solo Saxophone, "Norma" ..... Bellini — A. Lefebvre.
3. Fantaisie, Prophete ..... Meyerbeer — Gilmore's Band.
4. Cavatina, "Don Pasquale" ..... Donizetti — Sung by Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE.
5. L'invitation a la Valse ..... Weber — Gilmore's Band.

PART II.

6. Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini — Gilmore's Band. With the Introduction by Three Saxophones.
7. Cornet Solo, Seventh Air Varie ..... DeBeriot — Mr. Arbuckle.
8. Grand Fantaisie, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner — Gilmore's Band.
9. Bolero, "Sicilian Vespers" ..... Verdi — Sung by Miss Violetta Colville.
10. Selection, La Fille de Mme. Angot ..... Lecocq — Gilmore's Band.

FINALE.

March, "22d Regiment of New York" ..... Gilmore

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Under the auspices of the Students of the U. P. Theological Seminary, will give one of his popular LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, in the

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The entertainment will consist of a New and Choice Variety of Readings, Recitations and Impersonations, including passages from the Speeches and Sermons of Celebrated Orators; Examples of the Language of the Passions; The Perils of Teaching Grammar in a Country School; Borioboolaghu; Why the Old Man Would Not Sell his Farm; Bells of Shandon; Hints to Tobacco Chewers; Short Selections from Shakespeare; John Jenkins' Sermons, and Speaking, as often noticed at the Bar, in the Pulpit, on the Stump and elsewhere.

ADMITTANCE, 50 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at R. S. Davis' Book Store, No. 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and at M. Spratt's, No. 130 Federal street, Allegheny, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8.

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Inquire at the Real Estate Office of C. BERRINGER, 116 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows: CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:15 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m. Philadelphia 3:10 a m., New York 6:50 a m, Baltimore 3:25 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a m., Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:51 p m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a m., Philadelphia, 8:05 a m., New York 11:15 a m., Baltimore 7:45 a m., Washington 9:07 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:51, 10:21, 11:16, a m., 2:41, 5:11, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:00, a m., 5:01 and 9:21 p m., Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation ..... 7:16 p m
Johnstown Accommodation ..... 3:51 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	1:01 p m
Pacific Express daily	1:11 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:41 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 a m, 7:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation	9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	9:41 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler	6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler	2:11 p m

Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m and 4:46 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p m.

Market Train for Butler ..... 3:21 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler	10:21 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler	5:46 p m

Freeport Accommodation, 8:16 a m and 1:41 p m. On Sunday, 9:51 a m.

Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p m.

Market Train from Butler ..... 9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03 a m	McDonald's Ac	7:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:23 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Steubenville Ac	8:53 a m
Pacific Express	8:03 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:38 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Cincinnati Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:58 p m
Washington Ac	3:58 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:53 p m	Pacific Ex	7:08 p m
Washington Ac	4:58 p m	Fast Line	7:28 p m
Mansfield Ac	6:18 p m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
McDonald's Ac	6:53 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:10 p m
Mansfield Ac	10:58 p m		
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily. Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." WINTER ARRANGEMENT. IMPORTANT CHANGES.

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:45 a m
Mixed Way	9:45 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:50 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	10:35 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ac	11:00 a m
Through Ex	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac	5:20 p m	Mixed Way	4:35 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:15 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	8:35 p m
W. N'ton Ch T.	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T.	10:05 p m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
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PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after NOVEMBER 15, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Chicago Ex	12:28 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:13 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:53 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Clev & W Ex	7:23 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:18 a m
Enon Ac	3:18 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:18 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:18 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Ac	6:40 a m	Hulton Ac	6:50 a m
Buffalo Express	7:25 a m	Night Express	7:00 a m
Kittanning Ac	11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:35 a m
Hulton Ac	2:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	10:00 a m
Titusville Ex	2:10 p m	Hulton Ac	1:30 p m
Kittanning Ac	4:30 p m	Buffalo Ex	1:50 p m
Soda Works Ac	5:55 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:40 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	9:25 p m
Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m

Buffalo and Night Express Trains make direct connection for Buffalo.

[illegible] only! All other Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport, and points on P. and E. R. R.

Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion County.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

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J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
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